

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPRING PARADE OF POETS.

From Grave to Gay, From Lively to Severe.

WHAT OUR VERSE-WRITERS HAVE TO SAY OF THEMSELVES AND THE SEASON.

LOVE, LIFE AND BUSINESS.

LONELINESS.

I am lonely, oh, so lonely!
And I think if I could only
See her face,
I could warm my heart and sun it
In the light that shines upon it
And the grace
In her eyes like beams from heaven,
When some slaver stands forgiven
In its ray;
And the shackles fall sounder,
Mid that new life's golden wonder,
Far away!

In my memory still lingers
The soft touch of fairy fingers,
That I miss
That sweet comfort of her presence—
That divine, delicious, pleasure,
Pure bliss
That can thrill a mortal bosom,
Add a tint to every blossom
On the spray;
And the tones the angels taught her,
Mock the rhythm of falling water,
Far away!

There's a melancholy madness
In the sunshine and a sadness
And a woe;
All the stars have lost their luster,
And the diurnal clouds wrack cluster
'Round the moon!
And the sun's light is listless
Since his soul has lost its mistress,
And the day
And its brightness are bereft me,
Now that she has gone and left me,
Far away!

Birds are singing, bees are humming,
With the gladness of her coming,
And I know
That there's not an accent wanting
In the wondrous words chanting,
As they flow:
Chills my soul with black December
When her absence I remember,
Though 'tis May;
Where the odorous airs are ringing
With the songs that she is singing
Far away!

Oh, impatient thoughts are thronging
Almost hopeless yet still longing
As I yearn,
Through the days that drag so dreary,
Through the nights that hang so weary,
Her return!
Ere I close my eyes in slumber
Every lonely hour I number
While I pray
That God's angels bright may render
Every blessing and attend her
Far away!

—Montgomery M. Folson.

TO LITTLE MAY.

In the hush of mystery,
Of a future history
Who has never, anxious, watched an epoch's dawn
ing day,
So beneath thy horoscope,
Anxious with a narrow's hope,
stand we, hoping that December may cloud
the skies of May.

—Charles J. Bayne.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

'Twas twelve long days, not an hour less,
We were fighting there in the wilderness—
Oh, the roar of cannon, the whizz of shell!
The air was dank with the powder smell;
The sweet Mayflowers scarce dared to bloom
For none could heed their faint perfume;
The little song-birds hid their heads in fright
At the awful noise and the sorry sight
And the grass was wet for many a day
With the blood of the boys in the blue and gray.
The union forces were hurrying down
To make their way into Richmond town,
And with hearts like lions the boys in gray
Made their fight for each inch in their forward way.
Twas toward the close of one dreary day—
Upon the hillside the wounded lay—
We boys in gray had gained the hill,
The Yankees below were firing still,
The wounded men who were lying plain,
Their wounded comrades around the slain,
With not even water for each parched tongue,
While above them the bullets hissed and sung,
As they lay in their pain on the blood dappled
They thought no more of saving the pining God,
But God has His messengers here below
As well as those in His courts I know,
And these he chose for his work that day
For two great angels in the southern gray—
They were cavalry officers, splendid boys,
Feeling union bullets no more than toys,
Fighting like tigers, cool and brave,
For the cause they would surely have died to save.
Yet still their hearts did they give heed
To their wounded foes in the hour of need;
They looked with grief on the mournful sight
That before them lay in the evening light;
They heard with pity the moaning cry
Of "Water, water, before we die!"
Such men can act as well as think,
Their enemy slain, they must give him drink!
So down to the place where the wounded lay,
Went those noble men in the southern gray
With a canteen filled with water cold,
A gift far better than much hot gold,
For the wounded men who were lying plain,
Suffering, thirsting, about to die,
On hands and knees they crept along,
Above them the shells sang their wild death song—
It seemed they neither saw nor heard
As to their foes they ministered,
They gave them to drink with as kind a hand
As the tenderest woman in all the land,
And the men then who were lying plain,
Prayed the blessing of God on such Christ-like foes.
One man who was watching their onward way,
Had been moaning for water the living day;
With eager longing he watched them come;
As he grew near his face grew dumb,
With a yearning hope that was almost pain,
But his great eyes spoke, no word in vain,
They were near him—a few steps lay between—
When a bullet pierced through the breast of one,
The precious water streamed on the ground,
To his feet sprang the soldier with one strong
bound—
He reached the side of the wounded man,
With one dash, he still in the broken can,
With a steady hand the gift was given
That seemed to their foe like a gift from heaven.
Then back to the lines the heroes pass
On their hands and knees through the blood dappled
grass,
For harmless by them the bullets flew
As the boys in gray helped the boys in blue.
The war has been over for many a year,
But I often think when today I hear
Of those who speak with pride or pride
Of the men who fought on the other side,
That a narrow soul where a man can live,
For those who are bravest can best forgive,
And I think of the boys in the gray so true
Who risked their lives for the boys in blue.

H. H. D.

A SMILE-A TEAR.

We must smile with smiling faces,
The joys of earth's spread before us;
We must never bow with grace,
For other eyes than ours are there.

We must smile though heart-broken,
Must a joyous aspect wear;
We must never give a token,
That the smile should be a tear.

March, 1889.

—Margie M. Bell.

THE UNNECESSITY OF SLEEP.

Best be the man who shall invent
The necessity of sleep!
My days and nights shall then be spent
In research, endless, wide and deep.

—Charles J. Bayne.

JASPER ROSE—A SONG.

There's a rose on the hills, on the red Jasper hills,
The freshest that morning mist to the view,
And she drinks in the sunlight, and blushes and
fills
Her warm glowing heart with the tear drops of
dew,
She's my rose, yes, she is, she's my sweet Jasper
rose—
My white rose, my pink rose, my wild rose is she;
She's a fair rose, the sweetest that grows,
And her name—but her name can be nothing to thee.

CHORUS:
O, my rose, Jasper rose, who will wear thee, my
dear?
Not I, oh, not I, for thou canst not be mine;
Yet my heart, not I, for thy soft bosom so near,
Would I like a giant when mad with wine.

He who plucks, he who wears, he who bears her
away,
Away from the hills where she gleams like a star,
Be his heart light as the wind, the prayer that I pray,
And blessed the hand that would stain her for
mar.

She's my rose, yes, she is, she's my sweet Jasper
rose,
My rose, oh, no mine, but she may be for thee—
Yes, she may be for thee—thus my song's burden
goes,
For she blooms in her beauty, but blooms not for
me.

—W. T. Dumas.

THE HAUNTED BATTLEFIELD.

All the place is haunted,
In the moon's pale beams
Every wind-stirred thicket
Full of specters seen;
There a battle gleams,
Here a sabre gleams.

Sounds a ghastly bugle
Far away, and then
Comes a steady tramp;
As of armed men,
Up among the shadows
Of the haunted glen.

Yonder, down the valley,
By the river pine,
Where the ground was reddest
With the hum of the dying,
Come the spectral columns
Wheeling into line.

And upon the night-wind
Falls a heavy sound,
While an awful tremble
Shudders o'er the ground,
Where the cannon thundered
Yonder, from the mound.

Waters there no column—
Heroes never quell—
Though upon the branches,
In the moonlight pale,
Comes the patter, patter,
Of the leaden hail.

Cavalry like statues,
Infantry like rock,
Wait with stern, set faces
To receive the shock
Of charging squadrons,
Seeming dead to mock.

But the change is over;
All is still again;
Crimson dews the grasses,
Like a bloody rain,
Where the ghastly reapers
Mowed that awful plain.

Ever in that valley,
At the close of day,
Come the warning shadows—
Shadows blue and gray—
Gathering in the moonlight
To the dreadful fray.

Shadowy lines are forming,
Marching to and fro;
Spectral drums are beaten;
Ghosts like blows blow;
Where was fought the battle
In the long ago.

—Belle Bremer.

KISMET.

And is it my fate to be fettered here,
My loveless dreams in the past to lie
As ashes of rose, as frail as air,
That fell from the crown of the dying year?
And lay in the chillness and gloom to die?
That my hands that strove for a place so high
Should be folded as others are passing by
In helpless loneliness, no gift to care!
And is it my fate to be lying thus
With the "never-more" of my life alone
In the silence and dark of the outside dust
That falls from the wheels of the world?

Oh, trust!
Come back to my heart from the glad days flown,
Your absence too deeply for tears I mourn!
—Vivian Costello.

WINTER NOONDAY IN THE SOUTH.

Above, the great sun paused in middle flight
And shook his wings, down-dropping shafts of light
For the wounded men who were lying plain,
Suffering, thirsting, about to die,
On hands and knees they crept along,
Above them the shells sang their wild death song—
It seemed they neither saw nor heard
As to their foes they ministered,
They gave them to drink with as kind a hand
As the tenderest woman in all the land,
And the men then who were lying plain,
Prayed the blessing of God on such Christ-like foes.
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But I often think when today I hear
Of those who speak with pride or pride
Of the men who fought on the other side,
That a narrow soul where a man can live,
For those who are bravest can best forgive,
And I think of the boys in the gray so true
Who risked their lives for the boys in blue.

—Clarence N. Owsley.

UNPENITENT.

A penitent! What fool would say the word
Of one who has his world's queen?
When has that haughty face been seen
By depths of wretched sorrow or repentance stirred?
Her surface life is happy and serene
As that of woman who has never erred!

Her witching ways have all went to her feet,
And softened with and beauty both combine
For their past, even as strong wine
Will beat the brain with beauty's sweetly sweet.
Her eyes that like dark jewels shine,
Cause cold hearts with passion's pulse to beat!

They see her in the ball-room's brilliant crowd,
In shimmering robes, bright gems and lace,
And note the beauty of her peerless face,
The perfect form and bearing lovely proud,
They know not in that careless, happy place
Her conscience speaks in accents stern and loud.

They say, "This woman has a double share
Of all the sweetest things in life!"
And rock not of the inward strife,
Or that her soul is never bowed in prayer,
Her heart pierced by the two-edged knife
Of smile masked sorrow, and well cloaked despair.

Or of the moments in sad reverent space,
When for some space she is alone;
Her spirit cast before high heaven's throne,
As in the death her life's beam bent,
Pain for past folly, and a vision found,
And is in very truth a penitent!

—Kate A. Carrington.

PIECING THE PREACHER'S QUILT.

THE WOMEN OF PINEY GROVE HARD AT WORK.

Some Observations About Preachers, Politics and Crops—Planting When the Moon Fills.

Accordin' to app'ntment the women folks all met at Piney Grove meetin' house here 'tween Saddy to make a quilt for the parson.

"We uns can't let the parson suffer for the want of kiver," says ole Miss Strong.

"I was sayin'," says ole Miss Pinkney to Miss Patience, "the yaller janders thes' parson to natchelly creep all th' me," (Miss Patience is in sympathy) "and the whites of my eyes was as yaller as a pumpkin."

"An' my ole man," says Gran-Maw Slacker, "allers kills his hogs on the new or the moon, but the work went all the time, and how he decrease in the dark, the moon, your meat will shrink and all bile away to nothin'."

A sight of talkin was done that day, but the work went all the time, and how he decrease in the dark, the moon, your meat will shrink and all bile away to nothin'."

Miss Bunch made her two stars and squares and sewed on the border ter boot, but stuck to it to the last, as she folded up the quilt, "If he can't preach he oughter plow!"

Doing Up the English Language.

From the Chicago News.

But the prize, the champion, the world-beating catch-as-catch-can wrestler with the English language steps forward, modestly slaps the floor with his hand, and then, as if he were a carpet with an Anglo-Saxon speech when he tackles the McCormick wedding at Monterey, Cal., yesterday. He catches his heels in the phrase "St. Mary's picture!" and a man's ment one thinks that he will get the worst of it.

But no! See, with deft foot he kicks the expression into the corner all in a tangled heap, seizes the word "picture" and, as if he were a dog, it as a dog would shake it. Hear the note of triumph in this: "The Mendelssohn wedding march took them to their carriage."

How strong! How picturesque! One can easily imagine the bass notes of the wedding march taking hold of the members of the bridal party among the trees of the park, and "trotting" them to the carriage. Wonderful! The consummate grace should be commended wherever with the correspondent tells what a great deal of the long, stiff-haired natives and the import of negro slaves. As might naturally be expected from the admixture of these extremes, this people possess but a few of the extraordinary qualities of the negroes from the head in thick, curly masses, and forms a wig of such enormous dimensions that the possessors must stoop low when entering their huts.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

At a Bargain at The Place, 10 Marietta Street—Go Early and Buy.

Five thousand dollars' worth silver plated ware, which must be reduced to one-third that amount in the next ten days, to be sold regardless of value.

Rodgers' knives, triple plated, set of 6, \$1.75
Rodgers' tablespoons, set of 6, 2.00
Rodgers' teaspoons, set of 6, 1.00
Pickle and tongs, quadruple plate, 1.00
Spoonholder, 2.00
Butter with drainer, quadruple plate, 2.10
Sugar, with spoon rack, 2.65
Ice pitcher, 7.50
Ice pitcher, flitting, 3.50
Cute basket, large size, 2.75
Baker, common plate, 95
Sugar, common plate, 95
Ice pitcher, 4.00

My stock of plated ware is complete and will be slaughtered, as the stock must be reduced.

L. SNIDER, 10 Marietta street.

New Cotton Compress for Atlanta.

The firm of Adair Bros. & Co., have closed a trade for a six acre tract of land in the county of DeKalb, Georgia, and have secured a cotton compress to meet the increased demand for handling cotton in this market.

The sale was made by Adair Bros. & Co., and another to the list of manufacturing industries he has located for Atlanta.

FLOWER POTS.

Spring is Here and Flower Pots Are Needed—The Place to Buy Them.

Decorated, with saucer, 4 inches, 3c; 5 inches, 5c; 6 inches, 7c; 7 inches, 10c; 8 inches, 12c; 9 inches, 15c; 10 inches, 20c; 11 inches, 25c; 12 inches, 30c; 13 inches, 35c; 14 inches, 40c; 15 inches, 45c; 16 inches, 50c; 17 inches, 55c; 18 inches, 60c; 19 inches, 65c; 20 inches, 70c; 21 inches, 75c; 22 inches, 80c; 23 inches, 85c; 24 inches, 90c; 25 inches, 95c; 26 inches, 1.00; 27 inches, 1.05; 28 inches, 1.10; 29 inches, 1.15; 30 inches, 1.20; 31 inches, 1.25; 32 inches, 1.30; 33 inches, 1.35; 34 inches, 1.40; 35 inches, 1.45; 36 inches, 1.50; 37 inches, 1.55; 38 inches, 1.60; 39 inches, 1.65; 40 inches, 1.70; 41 inches, 1.75; 42 inches, 1.80; 43 inches, 1.85; 44 inches, 1.90; 45 inches, 1.95; 46 inches, 2.00; 47 inches, 2.05; 48 inches, 2.10; 49 inches, 2.15; 50 inches, 2.20; 51 inches, 2.25; 52 inches, 2.30; 53 inches, 2.35; 54 inches, 2.40; 55 inches, 2.45; 56 inches, 2.50; 57 inches, 2.55; 58 inches, 2.60; 59 inches, 2.65; 60 inches, 2.70; 61 inches, 2.75; 62 inches, 2.80; 63 inches, 2.85; 64 inches, 2.90; 65 inches, 2.95; 66 inches, 3.00; 67 inches, 3.05; 68 inches, 3.10; 69 inches, 3.15; 70 inches, 3.20; 71 inches, 3.25; 72 inches, 3.30; 73 inches, 3.35; 74 inches, 3.40; 75 inches, 3.45; 76 inches, 3.50; 77 inches, 3.55; 78 inches, 3.60; 79 inches, 3.65; 80 inches, 3.70; 81 inches, 3.75; 82 inches, 3.80; 83 inches, 3.85; 84 inches, 3.90; 85 inches, 3.95; 86 inches, 4.00; 87 inches, 4.05; 88 inches, 4.10; 89 inches, 4.15; 90 inches, 4.20; 91 inches, 4.25; 92 inches, 4.30; 93 inches, 4.35; 94 inches, 4.40; 95 inches, 4.45; 96 inches, 4.50; 97 inches, 4.55; 98 inches, 4.60; 99 inches, 4.65; 100 inches, 4.70; 101 inches, 4.75; 102 inches, 4.80; 103 inches, 4.85; 104 inches, 4.90; 105 inches, 4.95; 106 inches, 5.00; 107 inches, 5.05; 108 inches, 5.10; 109 inches, 5.15; 110 inches, 5.20; 111 inches, 5.25; 112 inches, 5.30; 113 inches, 5.35; 114 inches, 5.40; 115 inches, 5.45; 116 inches, 5.50; 117 inches, 5.55; 118 inches, 5.60; 119 inches, 5.65; 120 inches, 5.70; 121 inches, 5.75; 122 inches, 5.80; 123 inches, 5.85; 124 inches, 5.90; 125 inches, 5.95; 126 inches, 6.00; 127 inches, 6.05; 128 inches, 6.10; 129 inches, 6.15; 130 inches, 6.20; 131 inches, 6.25; 132 inches, 6.30; 133 inches, 6.35; 134 inches, 6.40; 135 inches, 6.45; 136 inches, 6.50; 137 inches, 6.55; 138 inches, 6.60; 139 inches, 6.65; 140 inches, 6.70; 141 inches, 6.75; 142 inches, 6.80; 143 inches, 6.85; 144 inches, 6.90; 145 inches, 6.95; 146 inches, 7.00; 147 inches, 7.05; 148 inches, 7.10; 149 inches, 7.15; 150 inches, 7.20; 151 inches, 7.25; 152 inches, 7.30; 153 inches, 7.35; 154 inches, 7.40; 155 inches, 7.45; 156 inches, 7.50; 157 inches, 7.55; 158 inches, 7.60; 159 inches, 7.65; 160 inches, 7.70; 161 inches, 7.75; 162 inches, 7.80; 163 inches, 7.85; 164 inches, 7.90; 165 inches, 7.95; 166 inches, 8.00; 167 inches, 8.05; 168 inches, 8.10; 169 inches, 8.15; 170 inches, 8.20; 171 inches, 8.25; 172 inches, 8.30; 173 inches, 8.35; 174 inches, 8.40; 175 inches, 8.45; 176 inches, 8.50; 177 inches, 8.55; 178 inches, 8.60; 179 inches, 8.65; 180 inches, 8.70; 181 inches, 8.75; 182 inches, 8.80; 183 inches, 8.85; 184 inches, 8.90; 185 inches, 8.95; 186 inches, 9.00; 187 inches, 9.05; 188 inches, 9.10; 189 inches, 9.15; 190 inches, 9.20; 191 inches, 9.25; 192 inches, 9.30; 193 inches, 9.35; 194 inches, 9.40; 195 inches, 9.45; 196 inches, 9.50; 197 inches, 9.55; 198 inches, 9.60; 199 inches, 9.65; 200 inches, 9.70; 201 inches, 9.75; 202 inches, 9.80; 203 inches, 9.85; 204 inches, 9.90; 205 inches, 9.95; 206 inches, 10.00; 207 inches, 10.05; 208 inches, 10.10; 209 inches, 10.15; 210 inches, 10.20; 211 inches, 10.25; 212 inches, 10.30; 213 inches, 10.35; 214 inches, 10.40; 215 inches, 10.45; 216 inches, 10.50; 217 inches, 10.55; 218 inches, 10.60; 219 inches, 10.65; 220 inches, 10.70; 221 inches, 10.75; 222 inches, 10.80; 223 inches, 10.85; 224 inches, 10.90; 225 inches, 10.95; 226 inches, 11.00; 227 inches, 11.05; 228 inches, 11.10; 229 inches, 11.15; 230 inches, 11.20; 231 inches, 11.25; 232 inches, 11.30; 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286 inches, 14.00; 287 inches, 14.05; 288 inches, 14.10; 289 inches, 14.15; 290 inches, 14.20; 291 inches, 14.25; 292 inches, 14.30; 293 inches, 14.35; 294 inches, 14.40; 295 inches, 14.45; 296 inches, 14.50; 297 inches, 14.55; 298 inches, 14.60; 299 inches, 14.65; 300 inches, 14.70; 301 inches, 14.75; 302 inches, 14.80; 303 inches, 14.85; 304 inches, 14.90; 305 inches, 14.95; 306 inches, 15.00; 307 inches, 15.05; 308 inches, 15.10; 309 inches, 15.15; 310 inches, 15.20; 311 inches, 15.25; 312 inches, 15.30; 313 inches, 15.35; 314 inches, 15.40; 315 inches, 15.45; 316 inches, 15.50; 317 inches, 15.55; 318 inches, 15.60; 319 inches, 15.65; 320 inches, 15.70; 321 inches, 15.75; 322 inches, 15.80; 323 inches, 15.85; 324 inches, 15.90; 325 inches, 15.95; 326 inches, 16.00; 327 inches, 16.05; 328 inches, 16.10; 329 inches, 16.15; 330 inches, 16.20; 331 inches, 16.25; 332 inches, 16.30; 333 inches, 16.35; 334 inches, 16.40; 335 inches, 16.45; 336 inches, 16.50; 337 inches, 16.55; 338 inches, 16.60; 339 inches, 16.65; 340 inches, 16.70; 341 inches, 16.75; 342 inches, 16.80; 343 inches, 16.85; 344 inches, 16.90; 345 inches, 16.95; 346 inches, 17.00; 347 inches, 17.05; 348 inches, 17.10; 349 inches, 17.15; 350 inches, 17.20; 351 inches, 17.25; 352 inches, 17.30; 353 inches, 17.35; 354 inches, 17.40; 355 inches, 17.45; 356 inches, 17.50; 357 inches, 17.55; 358 inches, 17.60; 359 inches, 17.65; 360 inches, 17.70; 361 inches, 17.75; 362 inches, 17.80; 363 inches, 17.85; 364 inches, 17.90; 365 inches, 17.95; 366 inches, 18.00; 367 inches, 18.05; 368 inches, 18.10; 369 inches, 18.15; 370 inches, 18.20; 371 inches, 18.25; 372 inches, 18.30; 373 inches, 18.35; 374 inches, 18.40; 375 inches, 18.45; 376 inches, 18.50; 377 inches, 18.55; 378 inches, 18.60; 379 inches, 18.65; 380 inches, 18.70; 381 inches, 18.75; 382 inches, 18.80; 383 inches, 18.85; 384 inches, 18.90; 385 inches, 18.95; 386 inches, 19.00; 387 inches, 19.05; 388 inches, 19.10; 389 inches, 19.15; 390 inches, 19.20; 391 inches, 19.25; 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Your Blood

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove its economy, you will find it to hold 100 doses full. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial this spring.

Purifies the Blood

"My little boy was so badly afflicted with scrofula that the whole top of his head was one complete mass of matter. I doctored with him two years and found no relief, and then I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gave him one bottle, and there was a most wonderful improvement. I then got one bottle more and that cured him completely. I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. I give it to my children for a spring medicine." Mrs. H. D. Lefay, 1641 Hogan street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. At retail for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

FURNITURE!

CARPETS!

STOVES!

Window Shades!

LACE CURTAINS!

CLOCKS

And Any Article You Need Very Low for CASH, or a Very Small Advance ON TIME.

I pay cash for all my goods. Do not buy until you get my terms and prices. I make terms to suit you, and prices that you will appreciate.

For further information, call on or address me at most convenient point.

A. G. Rhodes,

85 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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AMONG ITS SUBSCRIBERS.

GO-OPERATION ON A PRACTICAL BASIS.

Determined to increase our subscription list to 100,000 within the next 90 days, we will distribute among our subscribers all the copies of the CHIMNEY CORNER, 100,000 copies, 60 cents each, for one year.

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GREETED BY WAR DRUMS.

A MISSIONARY CRUISE THROUGH WINDING AFRICAN WATERS.

The most remarkable missionary journey of latter days was taken by Von Francois and Grenfell and their party through the middle of Africa.

The Von Francois party went "evangelizing" on a steamboat. It was a stoutly built craft, well equipped with light and heavy arms.

The sides were so braced as to stand any attack, and the deck was covered with wire netting, so that the occupants could be safe from the arrows and spears of the Africans.

On this queer craft the missionaries started up the Tchnapa river, which is one of the branches of the Congo. They wound in and out this unexplored stream, passing hundreds of African villages with romantic adventures.

The history of the tour has been published in the German, but is not yet translated for this country. The New York Sun has the following interesting article concerning it.

BEARING WAR DRUMS FOR A MONTH. Since Stanley told how he fought his way down the unknown Congo, no story of African adventure has been so crowded with lively and exciting incidents as the story of the Von Francois's journey up the Tchnapa river and its affluent, the Bussara. The Tchnapa, the largest affluent of the Congo, lies south of the big river, and flows in almost due west, empties into the Congo near the equator. Its banks, and those of the Bussara, are among the most fertile and populous regions of Africa.

In ninety minutes' steaming up stream on the upper Tchnapa, Lieutenant Von Francois estimated that he had passed between 2,500 and 3,000 huts. Along these rivers are the homes of the fierce Batwa dwarfs. For about 600 miles the explorers sailed in the face of every kind of danger, and they were continually plunging fresh communities into the wildest consternation by their sudden advent.

The little steamer "Hildegarde" was the "peace" was everywhere the signal of war, and for about a month, while the travellers ascended these rivers, the danger was greater than from this city to Buffalo, arrows and spears were usually flying in the daytime, while the nights were vexed by the continuous rumbling of war drums.

These explorations took place in 1885, though Von Francois's description of them was not published till last year, and his narrative has not been translated from the German. If the explorers had travelled in canoes, as Stanley described the Congo, it is not likely that they would have escaped alive; and it is even more probable that they would have been killed or captured.

On being compelled to self-defence to shoot the natives. As it was, however, though almost every village was a hostile camp, not a drop of blood was spilled. Many thousands of arrows and spears were broken against the steel sides of the little steamer, lodged in the stout wire netting that shielded the deck from the whizzing arrows, or stuck in the roof overhead. But not a soul on board was hurt in this manner.

On the contrary, the explorers were met with incessant hostility, and a few volleys of blank cartridges usually threw the assailants into a state of consternation that the whites had a chance to escape.

Every expedient was employed, sometimes with considerable success, to calm the fears of the natives and win their confidence. But the halts were everywhere too brief to permit the growth of friendly relations. The natives were much like the Arabs and the Malays, and were once secured, it was sometimes not hard to inspire them with better feelings toward the white visitors. They were hostile because they were very wild, and were actuated by the unalloyed apparition of the steamer. Von Francois thinks if he made the same trip again in a more deliberate manner, he could win the good will of the natives. The explorers addressed the dusky natives in the most dulcet tones, and endeavored to make them understand the interpreter would shout when there was a little pause in the shower of arrows. "We won't hurt you. See these lovely presents we have brought you. These beads and beautiful cloths. They are for you if you will only come near and get them."

One evening the explorers landed on a sandbank. Through the twilight they could see that hundreds of natives in canoes were already watching them while the war drums heard for miles around. The whites built a large fire, stood in its glare so that the natives could plainly see them, and exhibited some of their choicest wares, promising to give them more presents if they would come for them. Finally a few men ventured near in a canoe. They were handsomely rewarded for their pluck, and gave in return some finely finished arrows with iron points. The others, however, would not come near, as they expected some stratagem. Throughout the journey, the natives who did not think the whites were cannibals anxious to eat them, believed they were ghosts. In either case the visitors caused a panic when they appeared.

At one place a big crowd permitted the boat to come quite near the shore in order to attack and kill the whites. The explorers, however, bent and their lances poised when the ready wit of Mrs. Grenfell, the colored wife of the missionary, stopped the hostile demonstration and enabled the boat to pass safely and unmolested. Picking up a double handful of beads, she threw them into the crowd of warriors. The beads were worth their weight in gold on the Tchnapa, and the big black children dropped their weapons and had a lively scramble for the treasure. At another time the steamer drove at full speed toward a threatening crowd, and Grenfell threw a cloth full of beads and cowrie shells among them. The vessel then put out into the river, and in their astonishment at the strange aspect of the white man and his generosity the natives forgot to use their weapons. But they told him to go on, as they did not like ghosts.

The explorers spent three hours one day in friendly intercourse with the natives of Mimbe, and then they were surprised when they resumed their journey, to learn from their interpreter that the natives had planned to attack upon them. The idea of the attack was not so far away from the Congo as they were ignorant of the terrible guns of the whites.

Piling a few lighted cartridges usually put the hostile crowds to flight, but one tribe were not afraid of noise. They howled with merriment when the guns were discharged. "Von Francois," they cried, "and smoke never harmed us yet." They redoubled their energies to get near the vessel in their canoes, but a few shots that splashed and killed over them gave them other views of the efficacy of firearms.

The inhabitants of an island village, when they saw the steamer coming, fled by their heels to their canoes to escape to the mainland. In their haste they forgot their paddles and their hands with desperate energy as a means of propulsion. They moved along through the water with surprising speed under the circumstances, though their overloaded canoes were nearly swamped. The rivers are very crooked, and it was observed that most villages were just above bends in the streams. It happened, therefore, that a large part of the villages were completely surprised when they saw the puffing little vessel right upon them. Some villages, however, were not so surprised. They were told by the natives that the explorers rounded the point of land, they would find a very frantic community before them. The women were seen making for the woods, heavily laden with babies and household articles. The men would line the shore and entertain the newcomers with a lively war dance, brandishing their weapons, making hideous din with their war drums and big ivory horns, and striking their lances into the ground to show how they treated their fallen enemies. It was useless to parley with these wild creatures. Nineteen times in twenty they repulsed any friendly advance. Sometimes the women, too, were on the bank expressing their contempt for the strangers by derisive gestures.

Now and then the explorers were surprised by being received in a very friendly manner, and their vessel was loaded with provisions in exchange for beads and wire. Von Francois says he wholly failed to understand why they were so kindly met by a few villages, whose neighbors above and below welcomed them only with showers of arrows. In the most densely populated part of the Tchnapa, where about 15,000 people live along nine miles of the water front, the explorers were nowhere permitted to land. At one place they were told they might land to trade, but the natives

ON THE FRONTIER.

THE PIONEER DAYS OF GEORGIA DESCRIBED.

From the Greenville, Ga., Free Press.

Uncle Tom Wheeler was here Monday and we talked with him about the days when we were boys, and he told us many interesting stories of the pioneer life in Georgia.

He told us that the first settlers in Georgia were the English, who came in 1733, and that they were followed by the Scotch-Irish, the Germans, and the French.

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WOLF REARED CHILDREN.

Variations Upon the Old Legend of Romulus and Remus.

About the end of the year 1872 the following extract from a report of the Second Orphanage was published in the Greenville, Ga., Free Press.

"A boy of about ten was turned out of a den in the company of wolves. How long he had been with them it is impossible to say, but it must have been rather a long period, from the facility he has for going on all-fours and his liking for raw meat. In different directions he is like a wild animal; his cry is a howl, like a young dog or some such creature. Some years ago we had a similar child; he was picked up wounded and dying, and he had not learned to speak, can fully express his joys and grief. We trust the new 'wolf-reared' may improve too."

Mr. V. Ball, of the Greenville, Ga., Free Press, on writing to the superintendent of the Second Orphanage, received a reply from Mr. Erhardt, who had been referred to by the paper, in which he stated that the boy referred to was brought to the orphanage in March, 1872. He was found by Hindus who had been hunting wolves in the neighborhood of Mysore, and he was brought to the orphanage, and was brought there with the scars and wounds still on him. In his habits he was a perfect wild animal, and he was very much like a wild animal; his cry was a howl, like a young dog or some such creature. Some years ago we had a similar child; he was picked up wounded and dying, and he had not learned to speak, can fully express his joys and grief. We trust the new 'wolf-reared' may improve too."

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WITH THE MAGAZINISTS.

CARDINAL NEWMAN SAYS THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INCREASE CRIME.

General Sherman's California Stories—General D. H. Hill at Millersville—Does American Farming Pay?

Cardinal Manning brings a serious indictment against the public schools. They will have plenty of defenders in this story, but it should be read in view of the rejoinder which will undoubtedly follow.

Whether Cardinal Manning's statistics prove anything or not, it is interesting to note that they show to good advantage in comparison with New England and other sections of the country which have endeavored to corner the righteousness of the country.

The articles on Henry Clay, General D. H. Hill, General Sherman's Incidents of Early California Life, the poems and other items will make interesting reading.

Henry Clay.

Coleman E. Bishop in Chalmers.

To many in this day, Clay's marvelous power remains a puzzle. He was the first of our great popular leaders who could at will move men as if they were automata; and no American leader has since held such empire over men's hearts and affections.

His eloquence was indeed irresistible; but those who never saw him among his modest and unassuming friends, and who saw him only at the instance, through all his early manhood, a devotee at that unseen shrine, but when at last he visited Clay at Ashland, he was disappointed at the personality of the man whom he had heard of so much.

The whig party went to defeat after defeat, only under Clay's lead. The estate triumph of Harrison's election was due to Clay, who, in thousands of whigs, became it was not Clay, but Clay who was to receive the guerdon of long deferred victory. Men and women everywhere, who had never seen Clay, went as with a sense of personal bereavement over his death.

To become such a demi-god as Clay was, a man must reflect and embody some great common passion of his people. A popular idol is a popular mirror. It is themselves that people really adore in their leaders. Here worship in the last analysis is the unconscious apotheosis of egoism.

To understand Clay's power, we must look upon him as the grand ascription of his supporters: must understand the crisis and the cause for which he stood.

Henry Clay was the embodiment of this nation's first true patriotism. Even before he came on the stage the best element of American manhood had begun to feel the stifled life and dry rot politics of the east, and American men look back to 1828. Under the inspiration of the sublime work of creating a mighty empire from nothing, rose a new order of men such as the world had not before seen—order of men, prophetic in hope and faith—American, in a word.

With this peculiar people and their inspiring work, Henry Clay threw himself with all the energy of his magnificent intellect, and the abandonment of a reckless courage, all the ardor of an inherited patriotism quickened by the new environment. Soon he became the recognized leader of the young men, the new order of men, as the representative of the new regime to the senate in 1830, and for the following half century he continued to bear before the world the banner of Americanism.

This is the cause which in his person was so ardently worshipped.

Clay was above all things the lover and defender of the union, and while his foreign policy was always aggressive his skill in settling internal dissensions gave him the name of the "Great Pacificator."

One of the memorable dramatic situations in the history of the senate, and at the same time the most heroic and pathetic scene in Clay's life was his pacificator speech upon the introduction of the compromise measures of 38. Clay, now old, feeble, tottering toward the tomb, was once more called to the rescue of the union. The chamber, galleries, lobbies and halls were packed with people, the most distinguished of the nation, and Clay, who had come from distant cities to hear Henry Clay's last speech. Very faintly he began, but under the uplifting influence of the great audience, the old man returned to his feet, and he began to speak, his voice, pleading for the union as the last hope of man, denouncing secession with heroic defiance, prophesying an implacable war from that mad council. The compromise was carried, notwithstanding Calhoun tried to pass a substitute providing for the election of two presidents, one from the north and one from the south; while Calhoun's defiance proclaimed that he would yet call the roll of the slaves from Bunker Hill and Chase and Seward, angry and turbulent before for war.

This was Clay's last great public service, as he died two years later, at his post in Washington. "He remained a winner of hearts to his last day," says Schurz.

No one has ever accounted satisfactorily for Henry Clay's extraordinary possession of his audience. He seems to have hypnotized them. Seward says: "He held the keys to the hearts of his countrymen, and he turned the words within them with a skill attained by no other master. His conversation, his gesture, his very look, was persuasive, seductive, irresistible."

We are told much about his consummate oratorical art. There was, indeed, the tall, swaying, majestic form. There was the sharp, clenched, contentment, with its deep blue eyes, and the emotions that burned behind, there's the large mouth—"shark-mouth" it was called, when he grew aggressive, which always seemed ready to break into a grin. In his hands, the features of his face, the thin body, fingers boring into the brains of his hearers—in a word, the whole man a finely adjusted powerful instrument, every organ and fiber of which spoke and sang, and he was the most marvelous voice. No verbal description can convey any adequate conception of its effect. When Randolph, Clay's enemy, passed through Washington to his last exile, he was demanded to be carried to the senate chamber. "That voice, that voice!" he cried. "I want to hear Clay's voice once more before I die."

But all this does not exhaust the power of man which made him a help to the helpless, a guide to the lost, a comfort to the sorrowing, a something more material than eloquence, more mysterious than beauty, more potent than eloquence, more potent than beauty. Such reports often often exist between two united lives, but rarely is one human being so surcharged with power over multitudes of people who are in an age like his. He was a poet, a patriot whose power transcended all painting, an orator whose way beggars the possibilities of oratory, an actor who is more than a histrionic king and lover woman whose every over heart makes more beauty seem weak and foolish. There are deeper powers of man than all our philanthropies ever dream about.

Does American Farming Pay?

Commissioner George B. Loring, in North American Review.

"An illustration of the growth and progress of a state almost purely agricultural, we may turn to the state of Iowa, which, 48 years ago, had only 43,112 inhabitants; 48 years ago was admitted into the union, and now has a population of nearly 2,000,000. In presenting his report this year to the governor, John R. Schaefer, the secretary of the state agricultural society, impressed with the value of the farming industry, and the progress of the condition of agriculture for the year, he includes moral and educational and commercial influences. He speaks for a state which has 135,353 farms, producing annually \$12,000,000, a great, white finds a market for a large proportion of its products beyond its own limits, a state which has less than 7,000 manufacturing establishments, producing less than \$50,000,000 annually, a great, proud, agricultural state, the growth of less than half a century, the home of an industrious, thriving, well-educated people, of whom the secretary says: 'There are progressive farmers who understand their business, are reducing it to a science, who avail themselves of every item of practical knowledge, and who make it remunerative.'"

"A people the valuations of whose property amount to \$128,571,351. The products of this state, as indicated by available returns, are the result of general farming. On 173,940 acres were raised 17,742,700 bushels of potatoes in 1888. Of the corn crop for the same year the secretary says: 'The average is 1,757,000, representing a total product of 321,029,062 bushels. The average price per bushel is twenty-three cents; commercial value of the crop, \$73,974,062. This is almost equal to the value of all the gold, silver, and lead mined in the United States in 1888, which was \$75,500,000. It is almost a larger sum than all the railroads in the United States paid in dividends on stock in that year. It is \$8,000,000 more than the total net earnings of all the national banks in America, and is considerable more than the total dividends paid by those banks in 1887. It represents 45,600,715 bushels more than were produced in the great crop year of 1874. The yield of oats on 2,713,196 acres was 76,651,514 bushels, valued at \$13,342,563. The yield in 1840 was only 25,235 bushels."

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"The value of the grain crop in 1888 was \$33,446,275, and the amount of wheat grown on 2,100,000 acres was \$11,000,000. The wheat crop in 1888 was 1,757,000 bushels, valued at \$13,342,563. The yield in 1840 was only 25,235 bushels."

the gold, silver, and lead mined in the United States in 1888, which was \$75,500

MERCHANTS.
HARRY M. COTTINGHAM.
Y & CO.,
n Merchants

Street, Atlanta, Ga.

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY

Best Edge Butter a Specialty.

PERMISSION TO

M. C. KISER, of M. C. & J. F. Kiser, Atlanta,
JAS. H. WYLLIE, Wholesale Grocer, Atlanta.
O. LINSBY & MEADE, Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta.
R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer State of Georgia.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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at No. 6 Loyd street to get your specifications and
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done. Telephone 234. ly

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Architects and Builders, Bank Building

No. 10 Decatur street. Traction elevator. 6m
EDMUND G. LIND,
ARCHITECT,
63½ Whitehall Street, corner of Hunter.
L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlain & Hornum building.
63 Whitehall and Hines streets. Traction elevator.

GUANO. GUANO. GUANO.
GET THE BEST.
Stonewall Brand for Cotton.
MANUFACTURED BY JAS. G. TINSLEY & CO.,
Richmond, Va. We have some of the above
guano on hand which we will sell at very low
prices to responsible parties. Address at home,
55
A. R. ELLERSON, Kimball House,
Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturing Co.,
AND DEALERS IN
Shs, Flooring, Ceiling,
Mantels, Door and
w Designs in Interior
Brackets, Porch
ngs, Etc.
ter St. & C. R. R.
Mitchell and Mangum.
ROAD of GEORGIA

Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17th, 1901.

Trains, except those marked *W*, will run daily, only.

2:15pm	9:30am	10:00pm	8:00pm	11:00pm
4:00pm	10:00am	10:30pm	8:15pm	11:30pm
6:00pm	10:45am	11:00pm	8:30pm	12:00pm
8:15pm	10pm		8:00pm	
4:25am				
6:40am				
8:00am				
10:00am				
12:00pm				
2:10pm				

Atlantic, Buena Vista, Binkley, Clayton, Ala., Syl-
 ver, take the 5:30 a. m. train for a Atlanta.

11:00 am

6:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.
7:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
8:05 a.m.	9:40 p.m.
9:10 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
10:15 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Jacksonville via Albany on 2:15 p.m.
 Office on 2:15 p.m. train.
 An agent at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
APPLER, General Agent,
CHARLTON, Gen. Pass Agent, Savannah, Ga.

and Passenger Line

all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL
 IMPANY.
ATLANTA AND NEW YORK, BOSTON and
ut Line Between These Points
 New York and Boston is via Savannah, and
 Atlanta and Jacksonville via well known routes

They will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride.
 Ticket at the steamboat on steamer, \$24. Round trip
 to October 31st.

TICKETS SOLICITED.
 Intent to sail for March as follows:

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
 (Central or 90° Meridian Time).

St. John's.....	Friday, March 1,	6 00 pm
of Savannah.....	Monday, March 4,	7 30 pm
of New York.....	Wednesday, March 6,	10 00 am
of Augusta.....	Friday, March 8,	10 30 am
of Savannah.....	Monday, March 11,	1 00 pm
of New York.....	Wednesday, March 13,	1 00 pm
of Savannah.....	Friday, March 15,	4 30 pm
of New York.....	Monday, March 18,	6 30 pm
of Savannah.....	Wednesday, March 20,	9 00 am
of New York.....	Friday, March 22,	9 30 am
of Savannah.....	Monday, March 25,	1 00 pm
of New York.....	Wednesday, March 27,	5 30 pm
of Savannah.....	Friday, March 29,	5 30 pm

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

St. John's.....	Thursday, March 7,	9 30 am
-----------------	--------------------	---------

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

ata.....	Saturday, March 2,	6 30 am
ough.....	Saturday, March 9,	11 09 am
ata.....	Saturday, March 16,	5 00 am
ata.....	Saturday, March 23,	10 30 am
ata.....	Saturday, March 30,	5 00 am

portation Co., we order a first-class freight bill for five days.

ARDSON & BARNARD, Agents,
Savannah Pier, Boston.

JAMES AGENT
13 South Third St., Philadelphia.

BORREI, General Manager O. & R. Co.,
Savannah, Ga.

F. APPLER, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
WEBB, Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga.
M. & BELKNAP, General Manager.

ON MERCHANTS.
HARRY M. COTTINGHAM,
Y & CO.,
on Merchants
Street, Atlanta, Ga.

COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY
Gilt Edge Butter a Specialty.

PERMISSION TO
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O. L. LEBLANC, Wholesale Grocer, Atlanta,
R. L. HARRISMAN, Treasurer, State of Georgia.

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Streets, highways, water works and all kinds of
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Bank Building. Will practice in all of the courts
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Estate and Corporation Law specialties. 1093

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GET THE BEST.
Stonewall Brand for Cotton.

MANUFACTURED BY JAS. G. TINSLEY & CO.,
Richmond, Va. We have some of the best
brand on hand which we will sell at very low
prices to respond to the demand. A. R. KELLERSO, Kimball House.

Manufacturing Co.,
Laths, Flooring, Ceiling,
Mantels, Door
New Designs in Interior
Trappings, Brackets, Porch
Railings, Etc.

Hunter St. & C. R. R.
er Mitchell and Mangum.

ROAD OF GEORGIA

Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.
ints, or to Savannah, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., March 17th, 1889.
day only except those marked, which are daily.

Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
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SONS,

CHIMNEY TOPS!
DRAIN PIPE,
SEWER PIPE!
TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES
COAL.
Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools.
PIPE--PIPE!

Is a Terrible Disease. Its fearful effects...
DR. M. W. CASE'S
LATE OF TAR INHALANT
FOR CATARRH, ASTHMA,
CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, AND
DEAFNESS.

EST BEER!
the Atlanta City Brewing Company
department, heretofore managed by
Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to
cess facilities, we are prepared to sup-
planted lager beer brewed by our com-
alt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and Cal-
tion at our brewery, corner Harris street

Patronage of the Trade
AT THE SOUTH
Washington, D. C.,
Corner 7th and
E. Streets.

BROS !

Boys' Outfitters,
WHITEHALL STREET.

VERCOATS
of the year for a spring
showing a larger line than
together. This may sound
it's a fact.
5 PER CENT REDUC-
HEAVY WEIGHT
TINUE BUT A FEW
AVAIL YOURSELF OF
RTUNITY.
MAN BROS.,
Price Clothiers,
and 19 Whitehall St.

THE LATEST NEWS
—AND—
BRIGHTEST GOSSIP
CRISP AND RELIABLE.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

20 PAGES.
9 to 20.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPRING DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES, ETC.

New Dress Goods
ROOM.
KEELY CO
Have Leased a New Room Rear of
58 and 60 Whitehall St.,
Which will be Devoted Exclusively to the Display and sale of
Fine Dress Goods
IT IS FULL OF NOVELTIES.
Fine Dress Goods
—AT—
Popular Prices
—AT—
KEELY COMPANY'S

KEELY COMPANY
Leader of Low Prices.
SPRING OPENING
New Stores! -- New Goods! -- New Prices!
\$100,000 WORTH of SPRING GOODS
Forming a Collection of Artistic Novelties, Such as Will
Please the Eye. Charm the Taste and Suit the
Pocket Book. You are Invited.

KEELY CO
Have Been Delayed in the Re-modeling of Their Store
BUT THEY ARE NOW READY
Such Opportunities for the Purchase of
High Class Dress Goods
—AT—
LOW PRICES
Has Never Before Been Presented.
Every Dept Complete!
Every Want Can Be Supplied

DRESS GOODS OPENING ON MONDAY!

Keely Company
Have made an advance step in the matter of
Dress Goods
Having leased new stores for the purpose, they have opened a new room which will be devoted to Dress Goods.
Thousands of yards of
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS
Hundreds of styles in DRESS GOODS!
Special Attractions in
Foreign Dress Fabrics
Embracing every approved thing in this season's productions.
KEELY CO.
Will show on Monday more than one thousand pieces of
New Spring Dress Goods
Entirely new in styles, weaves and colorings. They will embrace everything in
Mohairs,
Lustrines,
Melanges,
Imperial Twills,
French Albatros,
Henrietta Cloths,
Bordered Dress Goods,
Stripes, Plaids,
Broche and Persian Effects,
Side Band Suitings.
Novelty Suits, \$4.50 to \$35.
Combination Dresses
Everything that is
NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE.
Special Bargains
Good Quality Spring Calicoes, 4c.

Special Bargains!
69 pieces English Mixtures, 8 1/2 c yard.
1 case full width
HENRIETTA CLOTH,
17 different shades, 24c yard; worth 35c.
39 pieces 46-inch
HENRIETTAS,
49c; worth 65c.
137 pieces Fancy
CHALLIES,
7 1/2 c yard.
In New Designs and Colorings.
FINER GRADES,
ENGLISH CHALLIES,
FRENCH CHALLIES,
GERMAN CHALLIES.
At Prices That Will Please You.
KEELY COMPANY
Invite your special attention to their collection of
INDIA SILKS,
CHINA SILKS,
PONGEE SILKS.
We begin them at the lowest possible price, and have them in every grade up to the most expensive.
KEELY CO'S
SURAH SILKS,
Warranted quality. 26 shades from which to select. 48c yard. This is a rare opportunity. You cannot duplicate these
SURAHS
Elsewhere for less than 65c.
Special Bargains.
Dress Gingham, 7c, worth 12c.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.
Priestley's Black Goods
—A FULL LINE—
A Complete Assortment.
These are the genuine stuff. They have the reputation. They are guaranteed, and
Keely Company
Can show you every novelty of this season's output of this celebrated make.
KEELY CO'S
WASH DRESS GOODS
DEPARTMENT
NOW READY
It is Brimfull of Novelties.
Percales,
Satinets,
Ginghams,
Form a special department. Every Novelty of this season now ready for your inspection.
SPECIAL SALE
—TOMORROW OF—
SATINES
320 Pieces American Satines, 8c yard, worth 12 1/2 c.
Beautiful Full Width Satines,
10c.
Selling everywhere at 12 1/2 cents.
Choicest Satines made this season,
12 1/2 c Yard
These are successful copies of the foreign Satines, and not an old pattern will be found in the lot. Every new pattern, all the new shadings are fully represented.
Special Bargains
Satines, 8 cts., Worth 10 cts.

318 PIECES - CHOICEST DESIGNS
—IN—
SATINES
25 CENTS,
Selling Elsewhere at 35c.
High Art Satines.
35c, 40c, 50c.
Such an Immense Assortment. Such Variety in Style. Such Novelty in Coloring
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE!
Ginghams !
KEELY CO.
Will throw upon their Bargain Counters.
1,200 pieces Dress Gingham 7 1/2 c yard, which are worth 12 1/2 c.
THEY ARE DRESS STYLES.
They are from the best makers. They can never again be bought for the money.
This is No Clap Trap.
KEELY CO.
Can furnish you with the very best styles of Ginghams at less than the price of Calicoes.
THERE IS NO LIMIT.
We will sell you as much as you wish.
Scotch Ginghams
Just Opened,
20, 25 and 35 Cents. Best Styles,
—AT—
KEELY CO'S.
Special Opening of
White Goods and Nainsook Check, 4 1/2 c

Keely Co.'s
Embroideries
Have Taken the Prize
all This Season.
They have more EMBROIDERIES in stock than any other house in Atlanta.
Giving especial attention to this Department, they can show you Novelties not obtained elsewhere. This Department is under the management of Experts who will be pleased to serve you and who can interest you always in the special attraction offered.
Another 1c. Sale for Tomorrow Only
One cent yard for Edges and Insertings; worth 5c.
10c. Hamburgs.
12 1-2c Hamburgs
15c. Hamburgs.
25c. Hamburgs.
Solid Cases of These Goods at Above Prices.
Special Opening
—OF—
Novelty Embroideries.
KEELY COMPANY'S
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT
Will offer special attractions in
LANON D'INDE AND MULL EMBROIDERIES
MULL SETS, **SWISS SETS,**
BABY SETS, **HEMSTITCHED SETS.**
Narrow Edge, Medium and Wide Flouncies,
Irish Point Flouncies, Reversed Flouncies,
Tucked Flouncies,
All in exclusive Patterns and at Unmatchable Prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
Torchon Laces This Week.

NEW LACES!
Torchon,
Medici,
Cluny Thread
and Valenciennes
In Bewildering Assortment.
Special attention is called to our new stock of 45 and 60-inch
Lace Flouncings and Suitings,
All New Patterns.
Beaded Wraps.
500 more of the Pelerines received during the past week.
New Styles,
Novel Effects,
Low Prices.
Beautiful Beaded Capes, \$2.75 to \$25. Imported Capes, from \$5.75 to \$25 at
Keely Company's.
KEELY CO.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHOES
Fresh attractions are now being opened every day. All the novelties of the season can be found in this stock.
Oxford Ties in Tan and Chocolate Colors.
Oxford Ties in Patent Leather Vamps and French heels.
Oxford Ties in French kid, common sense and opera toes.
Low button Newports in kid and goat.
Low button Newports in common sense and opera toes.
Ladies' Buskins for house and street wear.
Ladies' Opera Slippers in all grades.
In Ladies' Dress and every day
SHOES
We have every style and shape imaginable. They are in
Button, Front Laced,
Congress and Side Lace.
They are in Opera, Common Sense Toes and Heels. Old ladies with soft, tender feet can find just what they want in this stock. Also a large variety of misses', children's and boys' shoes to suit all classes of people. Call at
KEELY COMPANY'S
For Good Solid Leather SHOES.
Special Drives
—IN—
Dress Goods to Open the Boom.

SPECIAL EMBROIDERY SALE MONDAY!
KEELY CO. KEELY CO. KEELY CO. KEELY CO. KEELY CO. KEELY CO.

THE FARMERS.

THE NEW CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENT IN PROGRESS AT EATONTON.

Farmers Get Their Goods at Cash and Expense of Handling—A Strictly Cash Business—How Farmers Get Money.

We print this week as leaders for this page two interesting interviews. Mr. De Jarrett, president of the Putnam county alliance, gives the practical workings of the co-operative store at Eatonton, and claims to have established successfully the principle of Alliance trading. Mr. De Jarrett's friends have presented him for the presidency of the state alliance, and the success achieved by the Putnam co-operative store furnishes evidence of his ability. Commissioner Kolb, of Alabama, discusses the condition of the farmers in that state, and throws a flood of light on the agricultural problem of the south. Other letters follow from THE CONSTITUTION correspondents.

EATONTON, Ga., March 13.—[Staff Correspondence.] The co-operative store experiment which is being tried here interests farmers and merchants everywhere, for upon its ultimate success depends the spread of the movement in other counties and other states.

It may as well be understood at the outset that the principle of co-operation, which the farmers of Putnam county are reaching after, whether they fully realize the benefits or not, has come to stay. The success of it in old and more crowded countries, where the advantages of accumulated capital are greater than they are here, makes this so plain that no observant man can long doubt that there is something substantial and practical in the principle.

The merchants of Eatonton have about come to this conclusion and, though they were skeptical at first, are disposed to look on the co-operative store as a legitimate business, which must be judged on its individual merits. This business was organized by President DeJarrett and a few other moving spirits of the Putnam county alliance. A trade committee was appointed to make arrangements with the merchants for goods. Classified lists were made out and the merchants were asked to bid on them. The merchants thought they would be expected to sell at less profit than they could afford, but no agreement was reached. The trade committee then formulated a simple plan for the establishment of an alliance store.

The members of the alliance were asked to subscribe ten dollars a piece to raise the capital stock. This brought about \$2,500 in cash by the middle of October and business was begun in a small way.

The store bought and sold exclusively for cash and put on enough profit to give a small margin over expenses. This position was simply impregnable and the business was safe as long as there was any business at all—and there was a good deal. The alliance increased from 250 members in the county to about 400, and 250 of these are now stockholders in the store. The average number of purchases by each stockholder is five or six, which makes the present capital about \$10,000.

The growth of the business was interesting. Mr. Turner, a former merchant, who was employed as manager, describes the system as follows:

"We issued red trade tickets to the stockholders and marked two prices on all our goods, a red ticket price, which was just enough above the actual cost to cover carriage and the expenses of doing business on some goods more and on some less than 10 per cent—probably 15 per cent on the average—and above that the outside price, which we aimed to make about the same as the customary cash prices of the merchants of the town. The result is that our stockholders get their goods for cost, carriage and the expense of business, and we have a profit of about 10 per cent on all goods in five months. About one-third of that amount was to outsiders. The negroes were shy of us at first because they got the idea that we had two prices, one for the white man and one for the negro, but they are trading with us now and often tell us that they can buy goods cheaper than they could before we started. They make this remark about a shoe for instance. 'I can buy it for the same price at the other store now, but I paid more for it before you started.' Though we have made no effort to make goods cheaper, we have had the effect to make goods cheaper."

"The merchants, with a few exceptions, are not fighting us now. They are beginning to realize that this is a legitimate business. At first they fought bitterly. They said, 'What do we care for a small war with you, as they expressed it, only a shirt full of goods.' Thinking that a few weeks would finish us they put staple goods at cost. We had to meet this competition squarely, and in a short time they put goods back to usual prices. We have done a good business, turning over our capital about once a month. We have three stores now and about \$12,000 worth of stock."

"We expect to do a business of \$100,000 this year and turn over our capital twelve times. We are selling about \$8,000 worth of goods a month now. We took in yesterday about \$100 from outsiders, and about \$140 from stockholders."

"Once every three months we take stock and figure out profits. We have taken stock once, and the business showed a very pretty profit. We buy strictly for cash, taking all the discounts. We get as much as seven per cent discount off some bills for cash, and our cost is figured after the discount is taken off. After this we put on the percentage for the expense of business."

"In marking goods we follow custom somewhat, putting a large percentage of profit on the small articles and less on staple goods, making the average about what I have told you. We sell meals for three and a half cents a pound, or a keg for twenty-five cents above cost. Here is a brogan that usually sells for \$1.50, which we sell for \$1.35. Here is a cedar pail for fifty cents, that usually sells for ninety cents; we sell it for seventy cents. Georgia jeans for thirty-three cents a yard, and a nine-ounce doek for forty-one. Here is something not quite so good for thirty-six. Here is a cable-screw bottom woman's shoe that usually sells for \$1.50, which we sell for \$1.25. Here is another shoe for \$1.75. These are our prices to stockholders. From outsiders we ask a little more. There is no difference in small articles. This paper of pins for instance usually sells for ten cents. We sell it for five. We charge outsiders ten cents for the same pins. We have not sought to interfere with the established prices of the merchants on the outside trade, though I think our outside prices are somewhat under the average. The average of prices has been brought down considerably since we began."

Dr. DeJarrett said:

"We do a rushing business. On court days, when the farmers come in town, our clerks can hardly wait on the customers. We have been thinking of setting different days for the different alliances of the county to come in and trade. It is all cash. Everything here is paid for. We do not owe a dollar, and we will not sell anyone on credit. I am president of the alliance, and they are instructed not to sell me five cents' worth of goods on credit. We began in a small way last fall, and the business has grown to its present proportions in five months. We do not sell fertilizers or anything of the kind. We can branch out and do an immense business, but we think it best to go slowly and surely. As it is running now I don't think there is any doubt that we will do

a hundred thousand dollars' worth of business this year.

"Though we are doing such a big business I think the farmers are buying less than usual. I never saw such a spirit of economy and such a determination to get free. They are improving their farms and are in better spirits than I have seen them for a long time."

Mr. Turner showed some country hams, butter, potatoes and syrup that he had for sale. The syrup, made from ribbon cane, in Putnam county, sold for fifty cents a gallon. "We have had a tremendous sale of seed potatoes," said Mr. Turner. "They were selling here for forty cents a peck, and we got in one hundred barrels and sold them for \$2.50 a barrel, or twenty-five cents a peck. We have only about thirty barrels on hand now. We sell corn for sixty-eight cents, while the credit price is eighty-five cents with the merchants."

These expressions give an idea of the condition of the business and show the progress of the movement. One point they lay stress on is that a farmer running one place can buy for the same price as one who runs ten. This is the aspect of the store itself, and there is no doubt, from what could be heard and seen in town, that it is admirably conducted and has greatly reduced the prices of goods to the stockholders.

HOW THE FARMERS GET CASH.

As this is not a cash county at this time of the year, the money naturally arises, where do the farmers get the money to give the alliance store such a rushing cash trade?

The answer to this question is in an auxiliary credit system which is worth careful study. The farmers get advances from a bank through the medium of the store. Their notes, three months or six months, are taken up by the store, and they get the net proceeds of the note not in cash, but in a credit at the alliance store where it is to be traded out. The store gets credit for the money at the bank where the proceeds of the note are deposited. Thus the banker gets a chance to lend his money to other parties.

To illustrate, when a farmer wants say \$92 worth of goods during the year, he makes a note for \$100, and takes it to the alliance store where it is examined. He is required to have from one to three endorsers and if he is encumbered he must give real estate security in addition. For endorses he gets his neighbors, and he returns the favor by endorsing for them. When the note is secured the credit man at the alliance store takes it to the bank where it is scrutinized and accepted or rejected without endorsement from the store, which simply acts in the capacity of negotiator of the loan. The bank having accepted the paper, discounts it. If the time is eight months, the farmer gets \$92 in a credit on the books of the alliance store. The money remains in the bank and is placed to the credit of the store. In the shape of a deposit of the store, the bank can redeem three-fourths of it by the national bank rules. The bank is thus able to realize almost double interest on its money. Under such an arrangement it could well afford to lend the farmer money at eight per cent per annum instead of one per cent a month, which on discounts for seven or eight months amounts to thirteen per cent per annum.

The banker will naturally say, that he gets the advantage of lending the money only because his happens to be the only bank in the town, and if the money were deposited in another bank the other banker would get the advantage just as he now gets it. This is true but he gets the advantage just the same and even at eight per cent he could get fourteen or fifteen per cent on his capital by the second use of three-fourths of this money.

Dr. DeJarrett calculates that, adding the interest to the expense margin charged on the goods, the farmers save 40 per cent on time prices. He says that the average profit in credit prices is 73 per cent. If this is correct, a great deal has been accomplished with this plan.

The only risk of the store that appears in this business, as now conducted, would be in case of the failure of the bank. If the bankers should get to speculating in cotton and get cleaned up the store might be embarrassed by the farmers' credits after the deposits which balance them had been swept away. As the business of M. Brown & Co., have a first class reputation, this risk may be considered no larger than every merchant takes in dealing with an irreproachable bank.

This credit feature is new and seems to be working well for a new device. Doubtless competition will ultimately enable the farmers to get their advances at eight per cent, and then the cost of goods will be at a minimum. Taking several pages of memoranda from the notes of Dr. DeJarrett, in about twenty notes there was only one of \$100 and the others averaged about \$100. The bookkeeper said that the notes would average between \$100 and \$200. This, for an average farm of five plows, or say \$30 to the plow, does not seem extravagant indebtedness. The discounts for the 15th of February amounted to \$13,200; those for April 1st will probably be \$8,000, and those for May 1st about \$5,000. This is the amount in sight now, but it seems possible that May and June may bring large additional demands for money.

The merchants talk conservatively about the alliance store, and seem to have accepted it as a permanent thing. Messrs. Ezell & Co. said they had nothing against the alliance, and saw no objection to the store. It was that some parties who owed them invested in the stock of the store instead of paying their accounts due the merchants. Mr. Hunt turned over several pages of his ledger, saying, "There is one alliance man who owes me \$800, there is another who owes me \$700 and there is another who owes me \$500. They have invested in the store, and I think they ought to have paid me first. Some of them, however, have secured me, and I don't mind carrying them over. We are still doing a good business—about all we can manage."

Another merchant said:

"Their trade committee came to us with a list of goods they wanted to bid on. They wanted us to sell these goods for a profit of something like five or six per cent, which we could not afford. As we try to do a conscientious business we declined to make them a bid."

"I think they have hurt trade some, but there is a pretty good business left, and the merchants are working for that. We hardly care for their custom since they have given notes to the bank, for they have a theft chance at security."

This fact seems to make for economy. The farmer's money is tied up in the store where he has a credit. He does not get it in pocket change, and as there is an emulation among them about economy in buying goods, it is likely that they will keep their accounts within bounds.

The banker has evidently arranged a good scheme for security and collection. Every indorser is a collector, and as neighbors indorse for each other the farmer's home influence energetically and emphatically encourages him to pay his note promptly. With this mutual stimulus it is probable, unless the crops fail, the farmers will pay their notes on maturity. The network of indorsements among neighbors will tend to bring about a uniform liquidation. Each man as he pays his note and releases his indorsers, will want his neighbors to pay theirs and release him. In case of a bad crop this may cause some irritation, but it will bring about a payment of the notes, and when that is accomplished the irritation will subside. The farmers have burned the bridge behind them. They will pay their debts because they have put themselves in position where they will have to pay them. This is a heroic remedy

for the credit system, and, like all heroic remedies, may hurt some, but as they applied it seems to be a sure cure. Having gone through it they will probably be independent enough before long to demand and receive a reasonable rate of interest, or still better to avoid borrowing.

There are a good many Putnam county farmers who have already reached the desired state of independence and they have deposits at the alliance store to draw goods against when it is not convenient for them to go to town.

There is still more or less concern among the merchants but it seems to be diminishing. The best sentiment among them seems to be that they will make no complaint against the alliance store so long as the farmers pay up their old scores before investing in the new enterprise. The merchants have a good big trade to work for. The county has 15,000 people, only 2,500 of whom are whites. From the 2,500 whites they get their 200 stockholders, and the merchants have a fair chance at the trade of the 12,500 negroes, and the large number of white farmers who are not stockholders in the alliance store.

The alliance store, in taking the cash of a large number of the farmers, has hurt some of the smaller dealers who depended principally on the cash trade, and stores, too, have been closed this winter apparently for that cause. The tendency, however, seems to be toward a friendly understanding between the merchants and the alliance people, and they will probably be able to live together in the spirit of peace and forbearance.

W. G. COOPER.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

TROUP COUNTY, Ga., March 8.—I have seen today a blending of the old and the new—a gray headed man of the olden times and a young man of our day shake hands across the chasm that divides the ideas of our fathers from the ideas of progress.

Mr. George W. Truitt is a progressive farmer of the times, with all that progress implies. He has made farming a success that few men have equaled, and none have surpassed. His work has stimulated his neighbors, among whom is old Uncle Wiley Roberts, a man who has passed his seventieth year, and whose success in farming, stimulated and revolutionized by a close observation of his neighbor Truitt, should put to blush every man who quarrels with the old hills of Georgia and pronounces farming a failure.

Uncle Wiley remarked awhile ago that he will leave his children \$20,000 apiece, "but," said he, "if I had discarded my old ideas twenty years earlier, it would be \$100,000 instead of \$20,000."

He raised last year 350 bushels of the finest I ever saw on one acre of ground, a watermelon patch and a garden, in which not a lick of work was struck save by his own hands, and he is a man of seventy and crippled up with the rheumatism. This was not all that he did. He says to the running of his farm, made an abundance of everything for home consumption and not an acre cultivated more than a good bale of cotton, and many acres more than a bale and a half.

Uncle Wiley made a statement to me about the use of sorghum cane, that I never dreamed of, which, within itself, is generally known, would be a raising of one hundred bushels of corn per acre. It may stimulate some farmer and so I give it.

Plant the rows three and a half feet apart and then close enough in the drill, so that when the corn matures you can shake a row and lay the ears end to end, touching, and make them string out the whole length of the row. You can get two good crops of corn from one acre of ground. This holds good. If your ears are ten inches long and you plant in the drill twenty inches from stalk to stalk, you will get two crops of corn from one acre of ground. Stimulate the land and it will give you a raising of one hundred bushels of corn per acre. The farmers of Georgia this year can save thousands of corn by planting this cane. It will do to feed the stock and to fatten the hogs. It will be the place of both corn and fodder. The Ambrs is the best.

Another queer thing to me was the information he gave me as to raising one hundred bushels of corn per acre. It may stimulate some farmer and so I give it. Plant the rows three and a half feet apart and then close enough in the drill, so that when the corn matures you can shake a row and lay the ears end to end, touching, and make them string out the whole length of the row. You can get two good crops of corn from one acre of ground. This holds good. If your ears are ten inches long and you plant in the drill twenty inches from stalk to stalk, you will get two crops of corn from one acre of ground. Stimulate the land and it will give you a raising of one hundred bushels of corn per acre. The farmers of Georgia this year can save thousands of corn by planting this cane. It will do to feed the stock and to fatten the hogs. It will be the place of both corn and fodder. The Ambrs is the best.

Mr. Truitt has learned things from this old man that he has not learned from any other source. He watches the seven stars and plans his crop from their position in the heavens at the hour of darkness. The seven stars are high up in the sky, and he knows that the corn will be killed by it, but when he can look to the western horizon at the hour of dark and find the stars low, he knows that the corn will be saved, feeling perfectly secure from the blight of frost.

I should have stated in connection with the potatoes, garden, etc., that Uncle Wiley cultivated his corn in two rows, and he raised enough ribbon cane that when made into syrup, brought him sixty dollars in money and gave him a plenty for home use besides.

Here is an old man of seventy years that cast aside the teachings of a life time, and by shaking hands with his progressive young neighbor and imitating him as near as he could, remarks that he had known twenty years earlier how to do it. He has learned the value of such men as George W. Truitt, and he is not a little wiser, I would call him the greatest man in America, and that is, he has his fine Truitt cotton seed as of far more value than all the beautiful flowers of his most excellent wife, and the consequence is, that right at this time her flowers are suffering from the want of the warmth that could have been supplied by pulling the cotton seed around the roots.

SARGE.

A FEW LINES.

Dear old CONSTITUTION, a few lines to I write, And give you my opinion of the farmer's present plight.

And its causes and remedies, as I see them around me here.

In this beautiful valley of ours—a land to me most dear.

We need to plant less cotton—this fact's as plain as day;

We need to raise more corn, to make our farming pay.

We need more compost heaps, less fertilizers buy—These things we can easily do, if only we would try.

We need to have our pastures of Bermuda, clover, rye;

We need to stop our corn-crib full, a fat pig in the sty;

We need to stop running our accounts from year to year,

For we pay for this privilege, clearly, very dear.

We should buy for the cash, or make our bills very small,

And not let it take our cotton to pay up in the fall.

We need to use more industry, have more 'git up and go'.

Nor ride round on fine work days, or the 'ceiling' we'll hit."

We need to practice more of what we preach—Not have high-domin notions, a poor man cannot reach.

You scarce can find a farmer but he's advice to give, Does he practice what he preaches, and up to his maxims live?

We need to economize in every possible way, Then we'll quit saying that farming does not pay.

We need business principles practiced on the farm, This haphazard way of working will surely bring us harm.

And now, Mr. Editor, is my very pointed fact, That where farming don't pay its management is slack.

For there is no larger profit to me, this is clear, Than on farming, well followed, thirteen months in the year.

—A. C.

ALABAMA FARMERS

PROGRESSING EVERYWHERE BUT IN THE BLACK BELT.

The Largest Watermelon Grower in America—Work of the Farmers' Alliance—Alabama on Wheels.

Hon. R. F. Kolb, the largest melon grower in the south, and the pioneer in that business, is commissioner of agriculture for Alabama.

Last year he cut 200,000 melons for seed. He ships seed by the car load, and sold 20,000 pounds to one house. In almost all the catalogues you will see cuts of the "Kolb Gem."

This melon is of Georgia lineage. Six years ago Mr. Kolb had a patch in which the scaly bark and the Georgia rattlesnake grow side by side. One day he noticed a vine on which the hybrid was so marked that he pulled the two finest melons and put them in a house. They were forgotten for two months, when stumbling on them one day Mr. Kolb found them as sound as when he cut them from the vine. The melons were luscious and with such keeping qualities the melons made a national reputation for Mr. Kolb, and helped to put him in a position where he has stirred the state with progressive enthusiasm and made a dead department of agriculture the most prominent and popular feature of the state government.

A WATERMELON GOVERNOR.

The Georgia watermelon may yet make a governor of Alabama for Commissioner Kolb, though he is pulling no wires, and has subscribed to the farmers' declaration that the office must seek the man, is in line of promotion, and his telling two years' work and his magnetism have already set in motion a strong undertow that may tide him into the gubernatorial chair.

If this leads any one to believe that Commissioner Kolb is a politician, using his office as a stepping stone, it will do great injustice to a man who was born and raised on a farm and lived there till he was forty-eight years old, without holding or seeking public office. Raised in the old school of planters by his uncle, Governor John Gill Shorter, Mr. Kolb received a liberal education at the famous North Carolina college, where President Buchanan conferred diplomas to one hundred graduates in his class.

With his strong individuality thus equipped and broadened, he went into agriculture as a life business. With all the associations of the old school planters he has ignored custom and lead progress, until it has made him a national reputation.

Commissioner Kolb is in position to tell the farmers of Alabama the truth. He is always among them. Enthusiased by the success of his western trip, the legislature put on him two more experiment stations and appropriated \$3,000 for about forty farmers institutes, which will take 120 of his 313 working days. In addition he goes out according to the requirements of his office every ten days, to deliver agricultural addresses in different counties. He has made 1,000 bulletins in a month, and said he, "but I find that I must go to the farmers and bring progressive ideas home to them by a personal presentation. It is doing a great deal of good and the four to six farmer's institutes in each congressional district will do a great deal more."

ARE THE ALABAMA FARMERS PROGRESSING?

"That depends on the section of the state," said Commissioner Kolb. "The restoration is very rapid; in the central black belt, where negroes are largely in the majority, the farmers, with the richest land in the state, are doing well. There is a great improvement in the same old lands. In the south-east Alabama, in Henry, Dale, Coffee, Geneva, Pike, Covington, Crenshaw and other counties, there is a great improvement. Lands in Henry county which could have been bought a few years ago for four or five dollars an acre, are now worth \$12 to \$15. In the north Alabama, where they are growing more grasses and raising Jerseys and short horns."

Last summer in the Tennessee valley, I saw a field that was thirty bushels of corn per acre. It was grown by George L. Motz, a northern man, who bought land a mile and a half from Huntsville, for \$10 an acre a few years ago. He has now raised 300 bushels of corn per acre. I saw clover four feet high there last summer."

"Mr. Motz is delighted with his new home and says he can make much more money farming in Alabama than in Pennsylvania. He divides his crops, raising some cotton, and something of almost everything else."

"Do Irish potatoes pay?" "Yes," said Mr. Kolb. "I saw a field of 100 bushels of potatoes per acre, and he had raised twenty or thirty acres every year, and made more money on them than on anything else. He plants early varieties and sells them in Louisville, where he got \$4 to \$5 a barrel last year."

"There is no doubt that the secret of success is in raising supplies at home. The farmers of Alabama nearly all raise their own corn. They have not yet gotten back to raising hogs, but there is no reason why they should not raise them. If they will give their hogs plenty of green stuff and keep them in good condition, they will not be much troubled with cholera. Before the war everybody raised hogs and hominy, and there is no reason why it cannot be done now."

Here Mr. Chaney interrupted.

"I want to tell you about some hogs. I rented my four-mule farm to Mr. S. G. O'Neill, who has a fine hound dog, and he has raised 100 hogs that averaged \$10 each. One lot averaged over \$12. The hogs were turned into a wheat field in May, then into speckled peas in June, and afterwards into corn. The ground was fattened them, and only a little corn had to be given them afterwards to harden the flesh. The hogs were sold for \$10 each, and were ten months old. Ground peas beat anything in the world for hogs."

"The manufacturing towns in north Alabama give home markets to that section of the state," continued Mr. Kolb. "There is Birmingham with 50,000 people, increasing rapidly, and with 100,000 people within a radius of twelve miles. Ten years ago the state reporter showed that Jefferson county paid into the treasury a little over \$17,000 on a tax rate of one cent. Now it pays \$175,000. The state paid over \$250,000—nearly one-fifth of the entire tax of the state. Manufacturing towns not only create a home market for farm products, but they reduce the burdens of taxation for the farmer."

"I have observed that large manufacturing towns are always surrounded by prosperous farmers. In Iowa, where the western states I found land worth \$100 an acre, and in twenty years around a manufacturing town. Fifty years ago all that country was an uninhabited wilderness. There is no doubt that immigration brought about the present prosperity. There are three great railroads, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago and St. Paul, each controlling 5,000 miles of track. They sell fifty miles at a time into the uninhabited prairies, and then build up towns by bringing people free of transportation and by making other inducements to settlement. Would to God that Alabama was dotted all over with manufacturing towns that would give a home market for all our farm products."

"What has been the effect of the Farmers' Alliance in your state?"

"I think the alliance has done a great deal of good. It is promoting economy and bringing the farmers nearer to a cash basis in everything. I addressed the county alliance of Talladega county in January, and there they agreed to appoint a purchasing agent. They have done that in a great many counties. This is done for cash only and I have heard of joint notes given by all the farmers in the county. They are generally causing trouble among the merchants but it is my observation that those who do business with the alliance generally find it profitable. There is a state exchange just started in Birmingham, but it is not permanently located at Montgomery. The capital is \$150,000 in cash raised by 100 subscriptions from each of the 1,500 county alliances."

As yet the farmers here not accomplished

anything in reducing the cost of transportation. The rates on melons are much too high. The freight of 500 melons is about ten cents a piece, a good price for the melons. "The educational benefit of the alliance meetings has been of great advantage to the farmers. We have received new ideas by contact, and we are getting new and better methods."

A GOOD FERTILIZER LAW.

Alabama has what the Georgia house of representatives aimed at and missed when it passed the "Brady fertilizer bill." The reform which the Alabama measure is a valuable suggestion to our next assembly.

Commissioner Kolb said of it: "Fertilizers are sold more largely with the increase of population—about 64,000 tons last year. There is an improvement in the intelligent use of fertilizers however. We have not the Georgia system of inspection, but we have something better."

"All dealers are required by law to file in this office the analyses of elements they will guarantee in their goods. If the goods do not come up to the guaranteed analysis, the sale is void, and the vendor incurs a penalty of \$100 fine for each sale. Every farmer has the right to send a sample of the fertilizer he has bought to this office, and the law makes it my duty to have it analyzed. The analysis of each brand must be stamped on every sack, and without this stamp or the tag from this department the sale is void."

"Before this department was established the fertilizer trade was in its infancy and the average cash price of a ton of commercial fertilizer was \$40, and half the brands sold in the state were spurious goods worth nothing to the farmer. To day you can buy a ton of fertilizers of guaranteed high grade for little over half a ton paid for it five years ago. If the farmer only knew the value of fertilizers, he would be able to get the most for his money."

The laboratory will bring forth what has been before the public, and the law makes it my duty to have it analyzed. The analysis of each brand must be stamped on every sack, and without this stamp or the tag from this department the sale is void. The laboratory will bring forth what has been before the public, and the law makes it my duty to have it analyzed. The analysis of each brand must be stamped on every sack, and without this stamp or the tag from this department the sale is void. The laboratory will bring forth what has been before the public, and the law makes it my duty to have it analyzed. The analysis of each brand must be stamped on every sack, and without this stamp or the tag from this department the sale is void.

"The goods contain the percentages claimed by the vendor the purchaser has received the value for which he contracted, whether the application to the soil proves profitable or not. He pays for so many pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The commercial value of the different brands is calculated upon their percentage of these three elements. The manufacturer guarantees his goods to contain certain percentages of these elements of plant food, just as a dealer guarantees the soundness or certain qualities of his horse. The law requires this guarantee to be made in writing, and by a chemical analysis which the purchaser may obtain by complying with the prescribed regulations of the law."

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"Nitrogen is the most costly ingredient of commercial fertilizers and should not be purchased if it can be more economically supplied by any by-product of the farm. This can generally be done through animal manures, cotton seed or vegetable matter grown upon and returned to the soil. As a rule no commercial fertilizers should be purchased except to supplement either the quality or the quantity of home manures. The rest of the vegetable matter to the soils so long subjected to clean culture should be the first object of all who would maintain the fertility of their soils, and thus secure an improvement in their condition. Soils well supplied with vegetable matter indicate, by the large growth of weed they produce, a sufficient supply of nitrogen. If there is a deficiency of mineral elements—phosphoric acid alone or in conjunction with potash—will usually be found sufficient to secure a profitable increase in the yield of the crop."

"Except upon the black prairie lands, acid phosphate should invariably be used with stable manure and cotton seed, either in the compost heap or in the furrow. The application of phosphates has not proved profitable upon the black prairies of this state."

Every farmer who uses fertilizers should study the results of his own experiments or profit by the results of experiments conducted upon soils similar to his own. To do this let him select an acre of land of uniform fertility in his field and divide it into eight equal parts or plots. On No. 1 apply acid phosphate alone; on No. 2 cottonseed meal alone; on No. 3 kaint; on No. 4 phosphate and kaint; on No. 5 phosphate and cottonseed meal; on No. 6 kaint and cottonseed meal; on No. 7 phosphate, cottonseed meal and kaint; and on No. 8 no manure at all."

"If No. 1 produces decidedly more than No. 8, it indicates that the soil needs phosphoric acid. If No. 2 gives large increase over No. 8, we conclude that the soil needs nitrogen. If No. 3 produces more than No. 8, it shows that the soil needs potash. If No. 4 shows a large increase over No. 8, it shows that the soil needs a combination of phosphoric acid and potash is better than either alone. Interpreting the other plots in a similar manner, these inquiries will lead to the fertilizer which will furnish most information which will prove auxiliary to the intelligent and economical use of fertilizers. Each one, in selecting the brand of fertilizer to use on his lands, should inquire what the fertilizer contains before purchasing, take a sample for analysis according to the directions, after making the selection, and special reference to the needs of the soil to which it is to be applied. Millions of dollars are annually wasted in the cotton states by the indiscriminate purchase and injudicious use of fertilizers. It is not from any fault of the goods themselves, but because the farmer does not understand what he needs or make injudicious use of what he purchases."

ALABAMA ON WHEELS.

"How has the immigration bureau succeeded?" "Within the past three months I have located over a thousand good citizens in the state and have brought \$1,000,000 here to be invested in plants. The newcomers are a good lot. Mr. Johnson

INSANELY SENSITIVE.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE JOHN ADAMS.

He Locked Himself Up Once for Over a Year.—The Contest Over His Life Insurance Papers.

MACON, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—John L. Adams is dead, but the case still possesses great interest and something new is being revealed every day, and the public reads every-thing pertaining to the case with avidity.

When John L. Adams was arrested, he was transferred to the Capital Bank life insurance policies to the amount of \$18,000. Twelve hundred was on his own life and \$6,000 on the life of his brother, Walter Adams, aged about twenty-four years. This \$6,000 had been made in favor of John Adams, and he paid the premiums on the policy, and Walter Adams transferred whatever interest he had in the policy to the Capital Bank. The fact that the death of John Adams, the Capital Bank could not expect to collect but twelve hundred dollars, and this only after legal con-est. It is doubtful if the bank will continue to pay the premium on the \$6,000 policy on John Adams as he is in his early twenties, in good health, and has reasonable ex-pectation of living many years, and the policy might prove a poor investment for the bank. This matter might be decided at the next meeting of the board of directors of the bank.

BENEFIT OF MOTHER AND SISTER.

Here is a fact that has not been published since the death of Mr. Adams. He had his life insured for \$1,500 and \$1,000 in favor of his mother, and these amounts will be promptly paid by the insurance companies. These policies were owned by William Hodgkins of the Capital Bank, among the effects of John Adams shortly after his arrest, and Cashier Hodgkins sent them to Adams's sister and mother.

A WHEAT DEAL.

Among the interesting rumors on the street today, is one to the effect that John Adams a short time before his arrest, sold 50,000 bushels of May wheat for \$1.10, and as wheat closed yesterday at less than 90 cents, there is about \$5,000 profit to his credit. Who will now get this money. It has been generally believed that Adams's forged money was lost in wheat speculation, and now in the light of developments today, it is possible that Adams had kept off the disclosures of his forgeries a while longer, and could have realized on his May wheat holdings, he might have come on for years without being discovered.

A REMINISCENCE.

John Adams was a man of great sensibilities, and his mortification over his disgrace was so great that he preferred death to life. Evidence of his nature in this respect it may be said that when his father's firm of Adams & Bazemore failed some years ago, John Adams was so mortified that he took a negro and went into the swamp below the city, and lived there over a month, and when he returned to Macon he went to his father's house and shut himself indoors, practically, for a year, and was seldom seen on the streets.

WHAT BIBB IS DOING

To Obtain the Experimental Farm—Congressman Blount Speaks.

MACON, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—There was an enthusiastic mass meeting today at the court house of the city of Macon, to formulate a plan of action for obtaining popular subscriptions to a fund to secure a site for the location of the farm.

Mayor Price, chairman of the joint committee, called the meeting to order and explained its object.

Congressman James H. Blount was elected chairman, and in an earnest and interesting address he urged upon the people of Macon and Bibb county, the necessity of prompt action, and presented in strong language the benefits to flow from the station and the good that it would bring to the farmers of Georgia.

Captain Park Messers, M. Gunn, R. A. Nisbet, I. B. English, J. B. Willis, W. R. Phillips and others made favorable speeches. The subscription list was started by Mayor Price, and continued by the following: Captain Park, \$500; M. Gunn, \$500; Nisbet, \$500; English, \$500; Willis, \$500; Phillips, \$500; and others made favorable speeches. The subscription list was started by Mayor Price, and continued by the following: Captain Park, \$500; M. Gunn, \$500; Nisbet, \$500; English, \$500; Willis, \$500; Phillips, \$500; and others made favorable speeches.

Hon. R. A. Nisbet suggested that the city council and county commissioners might make and appropriation if they could legally do so. Hon. W. R. Phillips, chairman of the head county commissioners, and R. A. Nisbet, to canvass for subscriptions, and by amendment of U. M. Gunn, this committee will appoint sub-committees to canvass for subscriptions in the city and county, and to report to the committee at 10 o'clock at the office of R. A. Nisbet to commence work. The committee will receive bids for lands for a site for the station.

Very Important Subject.

MACON, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—After nearly thirty days sickness Mr. Willie Henderson, a young man aged about twenty-six years, died of cholera this morning at 10:20. A short time before death, and while attending his business affairs with Mr. N. M. Block, Mr. Henderson mentioned that his life was insured for \$1,000 for the benefit of his mother, Mr. Block examined the policy and found that it was dated to expire at noon today. In less than two hours before that time Mr. Henderson himself had expired.

The Alliance Warehouse in Barnesville.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—An alliance meeting was held here, with delegates from Monroe, Burke and Upson counties to consider the warehouse question. The committee, not being fully prepared to report last meeting, was granted further time, and requested to make a definite report at the next meeting. After considering the propositions from the owners of both warehouses here, J. A. Black and A. O. Murphy, it was thought best to accept the proposition of A. O. Murphy, as his warehouse, being nearer the railroad, would be more convenient for shipping. It was rented for twelve months, commencing next August.

He Found Triple's.

BALDWINVILLE, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—Dr. J. P. Thurman was called at midnight last night to attend Mrs. Jack Tyler, in a case of confinement. Soon after the doctor arrived Mrs. Tyler gave birth to triplets, weighing respectively five, six and seven pounds— all girls. Mrs. Tyler is a medium sized woman and her husband is a farmer. When the doctor was about daylight, the three young ladies were doing well.

Dickson's Tax Collector.

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—At an election held in this county today for tax collector, Thomas H. Weaver, who was elected to that office in January last, failed to make the bond. Mr. N. X. Nash, of this place, was elected, defeating Messrs. F. Henderson, W. B. Smith and W. A. Evans. Nash will make the bond immediately.

Use Angostura Bitters, the world renowned

South American appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

ENTERPRISE IN CARTERSVILLE.

The First National Bank Established—Prominent Capitalist on Hand.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—The first National Bank of Cartersville is now assured. The stockholders will meet next week and perfect an organization. Mr. J. H. Vivian, of Lebanon, Ky., a gentleman of large means and much experience in the banking business, is at the head of the enterprise. The bank will begin operation on \$200,000 capital. There is a great demand for the stock, and twice as much has been subscribed as the bank needs. Cartersville, so confident are capitalists that the future of the town will make it a most profitable investment.

Colonel John Parks, of Nashville, one of the leading stockholders in the Cartersville Steel and Furnace company, was in town for several days this week on business connected with the furnace.

The Cartersville Gas company have finished laying the mains in the streets, and will be ready to light the streets by April 1st. Mr. Hiram Blaisdell, president of the gas company, has just returned from Boston, and will push the work rapidly to completion.

Strangers are seen on our streets every day who express themselves surprised at Cartersville's wonderful resources and predict a great future for the place, and wonder that she has not already been established as a leading manufacturing center.

Mr. King, of Minneapolis, is here for the purpose of organizing a branch of the American Building and Loan association.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

The Determined Suicide of a Savannah Man.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—Charles Nanjack, a German employe at the Savannah hospital, shot himself in the head at 7:30 o'clock this morning. He had contemplated suicide for some time. Last Tuesday he took Frank Lawton, a fellow employe, and went over to Nanjack's room about 9 o'clock. They chatted for a few minutes. Picking up an old horse pistol Nanjack began loading it, remarking that he thought he would kill himself in June and then try to stop him. Nanjack went about his suicide very deliberately. The powder didn't enter the tube, and he got a needle and picked the rust out of it. When he put an ounce bullet in the barrel and rammed four or five pieces of lead down on top of it, Lawton concluded that Nanjack was in dead earnest. Just then some one called Nanjack, and said that he was wanted in the hospital. "I will be there in a few minutes," he answered, putting his head out of a window. Lawton was entering the hospital when he heard a shot. Nanjack had shot himself.

Big Damages Rendered.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—Last night the superior court jury awarded Joseph Smith \$10,500 damages against the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad company for the loss of his leg. Smith is a boy about ten years old. Last January he was run over by a freight train near Anderson street crossing of that road, and his leg was crushed so badly that amputation was required. A suit was brought against the company in June for \$25,000 damages, and a verdict was secured for \$7,500. The company secured a new trial, which resulted, as already stated, in still larger damages being allowed the lad.

Fooling With a Pistol.

CARROLLTON, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—News has reached this place of an almost if not fatal accident at Bowden yesterday afternoon. Clarence Williams, a lad about thirteen years old, shot himself through the bowels while fooling with a pistol. Late last night his recovery was pronounced doubtful by the attending physician.

BRAVE MEN'S DEEDS.

Contributions to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The citizens' committee to aid the Confederate soldiers' home at Austin, Texas, today received a letter from Admiral Porter, in which he says:

The Confederate veterans are, as of yore, our fellow citizens in heart and in blood, and the bond between northern and southern soldiers, the latter have long since forgotten it.

Out of the conflict sprang many good qualities which we might otherwise never have possessed—courage, sympathy and magnanimous feelings against those who warred against the union.

The north is full of prosperity and the south, under the leadership of those who followed the stars and stripes, is rapidly following up her footsteps. The stars and stripes are still flying and having secured the perpetuation of the union, it behooves us of the north to assist those who are now overwhelmed with adversity.

This is the best way to make a united country. The north and south, north and south, north and south, the stars and stripes should wave forever.

BADEAU SENDS A CHECK.

General Adam Badeau sends a check, in which he acknowledges the tender care received by him in a southern hospital during the war, and declares that the project is not one of charity, but of patriotism. He incloses a check for \$50.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll will deliver a lecture in aid of the fund at the Academy of Music March 24.

Miss Caldwell Visits the Pope.

ROME, March 16.—The pope today gave a special audience to Bishop Keane, who is to be rector of the Catholic university which is to be erected at Washington. Bishop Keane presented Miss Caldwell, her sister, and her aunt to the pope, who specially blessed Miss Caldwell for her generosity in endowing the university, and promised that he would assist in the services of private mass, to which his holiness invited the ladies and bishop. Bishop Keane will leave for Rome Wednesday, a papal brief approving the statutes of the proposed university has been issued.

Erin's Flag Will Be Hoisted.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mayor Grant today ordered that the Sunburst of Erin be hoisted on one of the flagpoles of the city hall Monday. A delegation from Irish societies called upon Mayor Grant this afternoon to ask him if he would attend their celebration. His honor replied that he would do so. The celebration will be a grand affair, and will be given by the knights of St. Patrick at the academy of music.

Allison Released.

ALBANY, March 16.—[Special.]—Mr. J. W. Stanford arrived last night, and after a conference with Mr. R. E. Allison matters were arranged. Allison released and Stanford returned to Oshkosh. Allison says that he will investigate the cause of his arrest, and threaten a suit for damages.

Engineer Cook Acquitted.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 16.—The jury in the case of Engineer Cook, charged with criminal negligence, which resulted in the collision at Mud Run, in October last, which sixty persons were killed, returned a verdict of not guilty at 6 o'clock this morning, after a deliberation of twenty-one hours.

The Chicagoans Won.

LONDON, March 16.—The American baseball team played a game at Leyton today. The game was won by the Chicago club. Score: Chicago, 12; America, 6.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFLY.

There are gold mines around Acworth, if properly worked, would be worth millions of dollars.

Elbert county has raised a thousand dollars for the Grady exploration of the Savannah.

There will be several dwellings and stores put up in Acworth soon.

The stock has been taken, and Cartersville's First National bank is settled thing. The stockholders will meet one day next week for organization.

A smothering plan was found in one of the columns which supported the front of the Gordon county courthouse, which was probably left there by the workmen who built the house some thirty-five years ago. It was in good condition, and as well as if it had just come from the griststone.

Mr. Griffin Mizell, of China Hill, Telfair county, has 23 gallons of first-class maple syrup, which he will deliver at station on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, or land-transport on the Oconee river, at 25 cents a gallon.

Hon. Tom Eason, the well-known solicitor general, has purchased from Mr. W. E. Bachman the McLean place in Melroe. He will occupy it some time during the summer, after renovating and improving the place.

MORE GEORGIA MINERALS.

ARGENTIFEROUS GALENA IN PAYING QUANTITIES.

From Hall and Gwinnett Counties Comes the Report of a Valuable Mineral Belt Containing Silver and Lead.—The Ore Has Been Assayed by Experts—Talk With a Gentleman Who Has Investigated.

Silver and lead in Georgia, and in paying quantities!

That is the verdict of experts who have examined the output of the mines near Buford. This discovery has been kept comparatively quiet, but the work of examining into the mineral belt in Gwinnett and Hall counties has been going on for some months. This has been done under the direction of a syndicate of Vermont and Ohio capitalists, who have purchased options on the mineral properties of six or seven counties in the northeastern part of the state, and have made what they claim is a thorough examination of the field.

On yesterday, Professor N. A. Pratt submitted analyses of two specimens of the ore taken from a mine near Buford. These show the presence of lead, silver and gold—the amount of gold, however, decreasing in proportion as the silver grows richer and finer in quality.

This mineral belt seems, from the descriptions given of it, to be very valuable. Mr. Charles H. Wells, managing editor of Dixie, has just returned from a visit to that section, and in the number of his paper which will appear this week, he tells of that visit and what he found there.

"The property of William J. Worley & Co., which I visited," he said yesterday, "lies in Hall and Gwinnett and the surrounding counties. These gentlemen have secured a large tract of mineral lands there, and in company with them, I took a ride over the ground. The mineral belt comprises talcumite or flexible sandstone, garnet, manganese, magnetic iron, graphite, gold, and argenteriferous galena."

"What is the most valuable?"

"Probably the most valuable deposit is that found on the property secured by Worley & Co., from Mr. Smith, who represents Gwinnett county in the legislature. This is a mile and a half from Buford."

Two Colorado miners, E. Veatch and W. F. Eickbaum, were prospecting for gold, when, at a depth of fifteen feet, they came upon this vein of argenteriferous galena. It is undoubtedly the richest vein of this kind of ore ever discovered in the south. Above this vein was a vein of gold bearing quartz. Both veins grow wider as they grow deeper, at a depth of forty feet the vein is two feet wide and is increasing rapidly in size as developed. The prospectors say there are several parallel veins indicating the presence of a "mother vein" in the adjoining ridge, and from all that I saw, I believe a valuable discovery has been made."

When this argenteriferous galena was first discovered, a sample was sent to Professor A. M. Beam, assayer and metallurgist at Bear City, Arkansas, who stands high as an ore assayer. His assay was: on a ton of 2,000 pounds, gold \$2.00; silver, \$50.00; lead, \$36.70; a total of \$88.70.

Professor Pratt's assays are as follows: Atlanta, March 15, 1889. Assay of ore left by W. J. Worley, taken from mine near Buford, Ga. No. 1, per ton of 2,000 pounds: Lead, 1,623 pounds at 3 cents \$48.69; silver 35 oz. 15.45; gold, present—Total \$63.33.

This ore is first class argenteriferous galena.

Consulting Chemist.

Atlanta, March 15, 1889.—Assay of ore left by W. J. Worley, taken from mine near Buford, Ga. No. 2, per ton of 2,000 pounds: Lead, 1,216 pounds at 3 cents \$36.48; silver 15 1/2 oz. 15.45; gold, present—Total \$62.11.

This ore is similar to No. 1 but contained argenteriferous quartz.

Consulting Chemist.

"That last assay," said Mr. Wells, "was taken, I believe, from one of the earlier samples, since it contains argenteriferous quartz in a good proportion. The gold, alone, in this ore is sufficient to pay nearly the entire cost of mining and smelting, leaving the silver and lead clear profit. The vein seems to grow more valuable the deeper it is worked. The ore can be taken from the ground at a cost of about ninety cents per ton, and the minerals can be extracted for from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per ton. You can readily see by this how valuable the property is."

The Other Minerals.

"What of the other deposits?"

"That flexible sandstone is wonderful stuff. When first quarried it is flexible and easily worked, but exposure hardens it. It is of great value for fire-proof vaults, furnaces, chimneys, etc., being about the only stone which is absolutely fire-proof. The deposit I mention is near Flowery Branch, and is probably three miles long."

An example of the flexibility of this stone is given in a treatise upon minerals, in which it is said that a cylinder of the stone eight inches in length by one-half inch in diameter, may be bent so as to describe, with one end, a circle one and three-eighths inches in diameter, and elongated or compressed so as to touch every point in its area; it can also be twisted about its axis, the torsion being 10 degrees."

This talcumite is also known to be the matrix of diamonds.

On a granite mass to be of more than ordinary excellence," continued Mr. Wells, "and the proportion of pure graphite shows that it can be worked to good advantage. It was shown analyses by Professor Froehling, of Richmond, of three samples, taken at random from a pile of two or more tons. These analyses showed: First, 62.60 per cent of pure graphite; second, 33.25 per cent, and the third, 24.10 per cent."

Mr. Wells is quite enthusiastic over this mineral belt, and devotes considerable of the space of "Dixie" to a description of it.

From all that has been said about it, this seems to be one of the most valuable discoveries yet made in the south, and puts Georgia right to the front.

The Railroads Obey the Law.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 16.—The Pennsylvania company officials have sent out a circular of instructions to their agents in conformity with the requirements of the amendment of the interstate commerce law. Being the first issued by districts left overland yesterday for the mines. Men at work at the placers are making big wages, but no extraordinary strikes or finds are reported. Gaskill, the man who first discovered the Santa Clara gold, turns out to be an escaped murderer from the United States. He has already pre-empted some of the best quartz claims in Santa Clara valley.

A Raise of Wages.

READING, March 16.—The iron puddlers employed by Ellis & Lissig, at Potstown, who are paid according to the price received for iron by the firm, will receive a raise of 25 cents per ton for puddling hereafter. This is the first time that the iron puddlers in the Schuylkill valley for several years.

Pigott's Monument.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The British embassy will pay for burying Forger Pigott at Madrid, but there will be no occasion for a monument over his remains as long as the London Times establishment shall continue to do business.

An Humble But True Hero.

Oakes, Dak., Dispatch to Minneapolis Tribune.

At an obscure station in northern Iowa three years ago there were two ladies waiting to take a train. A tramp, drunk enough to be ugly and quarrelsome, like himself, was seated next to them. He came in and amused himself by directing insulting remarks to them. The operator was receiving an order to hold the coming train, and did not hear. As he passed through the waiting room to put out the red flag the ladies appealed to him. He ordered the fellow out, and receiving abuse in return attempted to push him through the open door, when he broke down a concealed door and stabbed him. The operator, knowing it to be his dead friend, made no outcry, had no word of reproof for his murderer, to reprimand at his own fault, so he said nothing. He simply extended the cord's end and said to the ladies, and saying "Put it out," left the ladies at their feet.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

Odd and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

One of Georgia's Bravest.—No one would think that General Phil Cook of Lee county, is seventy-two years old, but he is. General Cook was a hero in three wars, and one of the best that ever represented Georgia.

A gentleman, who is well acquainted with his record in the late war, said about him yesterday: "General Cook was one of the bravest men in Lee's army. I have seen him in places where it did not look as if a man would live five minutes—and he was pushing his men forward. He was desperately wounded in the wilderness in the leg, and the surgeon wanted to cut off his leg. 'No,' said the general, 'you won't cut it off. I don't want my wooden leg,' and he would not let them amputate it. Afterwards his left arm was very badly wounded in the charge at Fort Steadman, and the surgeon said it would cost him his life if not amputated. 'Yes,' said the general, 'that is what the doctor said about my leg, but I won't let them cut it off as long as it will be of use to me. I will let them cut it off and get well after a long siege.'"

While in congress, Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, who was a great friend of General Cook's, was in the cloak room of the Indiana legislature, and said he overheard the following conversation:

A republican congressman saw General Cook putting on his overcoat with great difficulty, and came up to help him.

"You seem to have rheumatism, general, in your arm."

"No," replied the general, "some of your constituents broke that arm all to pieces in Virginia by their careless shooting, and I have never been able to use it much since."

Brunswick is Booming.—Several Atlanta men are investing in Brunswick city property. One party who bought a lot a week ago received a letter yesterday from a real estate dealer there offering an advance of two hundred dollars on his purchase. Brunswick is going up fast, and is improving faster than any city in southern Georgia.

The Major Enjoyed It.—Major M. C. Kiser is delighted with his trip to the Indian River, Fla. He had a fine time.

One Word Did It.—The misprint of a single word in the report of Dr. Fields' lecture last night led a sentence to convey a meaning which he did not intend. He said the great pyramid contained stone enough to build a wall eighteen inches wide and ten feet high round the whole of England, reckoning up to the Scottish border, a distance of 883 miles. A misprint of the types the word England was printed the globe.

A Prominent Sunday School Man.—Dr. W. A. Duncan, field secretary of the Congressional Sunday-School Association, and president of the New York State Sunday-School association, will be in the city over the Sabbath. This morning he will conduct the exercises and teach the Sunday-school lesson at the church of the Redeemer, corner of Third and Third streets. He will also preach at that church at 11 o'clock. In the evening he will be heard in some of the churches of the city. Dr. Duncan is regarded as one of the leading Sunday-school men of this country. He is a forcible speaker and noted for his rare gifts in pulpit oratory. He will doubtless draw large audiences.

Looking for Quarters.—The department of justice in the customs house will have to remove pretty soon, pending the additions to the building. United States Marshal Nelms is now on the lookout for suitable quarters for the court and its officers. He wants thirteen rooms for the officials and a courtroom besides. Work will be begun on the additions to the customs house this week.

For the Hebrew Orphan.—Mr. The Hirsch, of M. & J. Hirsch, retail clothing on Whitehall street, yesterday presented each boy in the Hebrew Orphan home with a suit of clothes, while Mrs. M. Hirsch sent out a box of handkerchiefs.

A Letter From Virginia.—A letter was received at the capital yesterday from S. C. Hinson, an ex-confederate, now at the Soldiers' home, in Virginia, making inquiry as to the amount to which he is entitled under the unpaid soldier act. He entered the war from Georgia, but was in the right in the service. An application blank was sent to him. In the letter Mr. Hinson says it is reported that the home will not exist much longer as a southern institution, but that it will be organized as a State concern, and that it has no need of any special support, except by the act of the Virginia legislature. If this shall be done only Virginians will be received at the home. At present there are 115 inmates, 106 Virginians, two Georgians, one Florida, four South Carolinians, and two North Carolinians. Both of the Georgians formerly lived in Fulton county. Their names are S. C. Hinson and B. F. Fowler.

The Flagman Not Guilty.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 16.—The testimony in the trial of flagman Hannigan, who was charged with being responsible for the collision of the excursion trains at Mud run was concluded, and the case given to the jury this afternoon. After being in the courtroom half an hour, they returned a verdict of not guilty. Engineer Major's case will come up for trial Monday.

Senator Chase Resigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—Governor Taft today received the letter of resignation of his office of United States senator from Jonathan Chase. It will be read to the general assembly Monday.

His Arm Was Crushed.

MAURETTA, Ga., March 16.—[Special.]—An employe at the Marietta and North Georgia railroad shops, named John D. Garrison while moving a belt on the shafting was caught in the machinery. His arm was crushed and he received other serious if not fatal injuries.

A paragraph in our report of the Newman fire on the 14th might have been construed to the injury of Mr. P. F. Cuttino, the best known sufferer by the fire. Mr. Cuttino's well-known reputation would correct such an impression where he is known, and we print this statement with pleasure. No man of sense would fail to make every effort to save a store worth \$24,000, on which there was only \$8,500 insurance, against a fire in a neighboring house.

Old Bits About Jews.

Scotland reckons 1,500 Jews; Ireland, 1,000. In France there are 70,000 Jews, of whom 40,000 are in Paris.

In the British colonies there are something less than 200,000 Jews.

The total number of Jews throughout the world is between eight million and ten million.

Jews are found in large numbers along the northern coast of Africa, as well as in Abyssinia.

In America there are 60,000 Jews, of whom 40,000 are dwelling in Mexico and in almost every state of South America.

There are supposed to be from 40,000 to 50,000 Jews in Persia, 10,000 to 15,000 in the khannates and like number in India.

About 40,000 Jews were transferred upon the annexation of the provinces of the German empire, whose whole population of inhabitants 600,000 being to this remarkable race.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a Cold, many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectant is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

We would respectfully call attention to the advertisement of Prof. J. A. Lawrence, in this paper, who sends a free recipe to any Catarrh sufferer.

At an obscure station in northern Iowa three years ago there were two ladies waiting to take a train. A tramp, drunk enough to be ugly and quarrelsome, like himself, was seated next to them. He came in and amused himself by directing insulting remarks to them. The operator was receiving an order to hold the coming train, and did not hear. As he passed through the waiting room to put out the red flag the ladies appealed to him. He ordered the fellow out, and receiving abuse in return attempted to push him through the open door, when he broke down a concealed door and stabbed him. The operator, knowing it to be his dead friend, made no outcry, had no word of reproof for his murderer, to reprimand at his own fault, so he said nothing. He simply extended the cord's end and said to the ladies, and saying "Put it out," left the ladies at their feet.

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WE WILL HAVE IT.

NECESSARY AMOUNT OF MONEY RAISED

Insuring the Exposition Next Fall—Meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

are going to have it! Yesterday the subscription list showed the amount requested to secure the exposition had been raised, and the exposition will be held.

After a meeting of the board the executive committee held a full session and the plans of coming show were cast on large and broad wings. The committee will meet daily until the show is out and fairly started in every earnest. There is no longer any doubt, every man now will whirl in to make the nation a grand success.

The Meeting Yesterday.
The directors met at four o'clock at the office of commerce, President Wylie in the chair. The various committees reported on the various matters which they had been called upon to handle, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Gray then asked that a committee be appointed to go to the City of Mexico, to see President Diaz, of the Mexican republic, and urge him to visit Atlanta during the next exposition. Mr. Gray said that the various committees reported on the various matters which they had been called upon to handle, and the meeting adjourned.

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MARDI GRAS IN HAVANA.

SABBAH-DAY SCENES IN THE CUBAN CITY.

A BULL FIGHT THERE ON SUNDAY

Mr. Hemphill describes the Cuban Mardi-Gras—The Voluptuous Danza—We Must Have Cuba to Civilize It—Great Missionary Ground—Cock Fights and Bull Fights on the Sabbath.

Havana has been in a state of revelry the past two weeks.

It reached its climax last Sunday. The morning was spent in devotional services at the various cathedrals, and I presume license was procured for the revelry that followed.

At noon the fun commenced with a ball at the Casino for the children. The Casino is one of the fashionable clubs of the city. The ball is oval-shaped, and is about 100 feet wide by 300 long, with marble tiling for the floor.

Hundreds of carriages came to the entrance, filled with children, from the wee bit baby to the sweet miss of twelve and the rollicking boy of ten, all dressed in fancy costumes, with painted faces and powdered hair.

By two o'clock the spacious hall was packed and jammed with hundreds of children and their devoted parents. Such a scene of clattering, such a confusion of sound. Every one full of life and prepared to enjoy the occasion to its fullest extent. These children are taught that this is a part of their religion and I assure you their parents have no trouble in getting them to worship in this style. After two hours of dancing and enjoyment they disperse to their homes. At three o'clock

THE GRAND MARDI GRAS PARADE
begins. Every carriage and home in the city is brought into service. Nearly every other carriage was filled with masqueraders, representing all classes and all nationalities, men and women taking part in the gay procession.

Many of the carriages were filled with women alone, their bright eyes flashing under their masques, their gay laughter rising above the confusion and noise. Some carriages were so crowded that the only way to dispose of their lower limbs was to hang them over the side of the carriage, displaying a bright stocking and a well-shaped ankle, with foot encased in silver or bronzed high-heeled shoes. I presume as they were masked they did not care for the exposure.

Along outside the line of carriages were thousands upon thousands of horsemen. This wonderful procession was three hours—half past three until six—in passing the Hotel Pajarito—one continual stream of revelers. There must have been fifty thousand engaged in it. It was a scene that a Georgia cracker will never forget.

THE MARDI GRAS DANCE.
After the procession the people prepared for the balls, which were held all over the city. I was told that there were over one hundred that night. The children having had theirs in the day, those at night were for the grown people. At nine o'clock they commenced filling the different theaters, clubs and halls. Some of the balls were very select—none but the best were present; others required an invitation to enter, others a Cuban bill would admit the lowest. It would require the ready pen of our society editor to describe the representations and costumes of these gay Cubans. Suffice it to say that every thing in air, earth and water was represented. Every hall was crowded with frolicking black, bright-eyed Cubans. You can rest assured they enjoyed the occasion. They spent the time before dancing in promenade.

The young ladies would get together in bands and run up and down the halls screaming and laughing and chasing some male masquerader. They were the noisiest people I ever heard. One would think there were a thousand and a half of them. The dance that is enjoyed more than all is the danza. It is a slow and peculiar dance.

THE VOLUPTUOUS DANZA.
A man cannot dance the danza with but one woman at a time, and the danza is danced by the hour.

A Cuban lover is never permitted to see his sweetheart alone. When he calls one of her parents or an older sister is always present in the room, so the best chance for him to speak to his sweetheart is when he is engaged with her in the slow and measured tread of the danza.

The positions of the dancers are the same as in a waltz, giving ample opportunity to talk and to have extended embraces to slow music. These balls continued all night. The better classes would leave about three a.m., while the sporting characters would keep the frolic up until daylight. At some places the colored people held high carnival, with dancing and considerable success their white brothers and sisters.

At daylight Monday morning I saw numbers of the gay masqueraders of last night going home in groups, fatigued and nearly worn out. One was a group of colored ballet girls, another a Spanish serenading party, with guitars, trying to sing some love song, but their voices seemed fatigued. I know their limbs were, for it was quite difficult for them to navigate.

This may be enjoyment and pleasure, but I don't want any of it in mine. I am glad that I live in a country where religion and law are considered more than all is the danza. It is a slow and peculiar dance.

SUNDAY IN HAVANA.
Sunday is quite a day with these people. I was told the merchants sold goods lower on this day than any other. The wage workers are paid off Saturday afternoon and hence the merchants adopt this plan to do their trade.

Sunday is also a great day for gambling. I saw numbers of stores where the proprietors and clerks were all around tables playing cards, dominoes, etc.

A great many go to the cock fights, which always take place on Sunday. This is a sport the Cubans are very fond of. They are in with all the rest of which they are capable. The American game of base ball is another Sunday amusement that has many devotees here.

With all the mardi gras excitement and festivities that accompanied it, they managed to get up a bull fight last Sunday. To the credit of the Cubans be it said, there were but few present, and not a single Cuban lady. Those that were present, outside of the Americans and strangers, were of the lowest class. The fight was of immense enjoyment to them. It was a bloody and barbarous affair.

A BULL FIGHT.
The "Plaza de Toros" is circular in shape. Inside is a monster amphitheater with capacity for seating thousands of people. The opening ceremonies were rather tame as compared with descriptions that I have read. The bull was turned into the arena from the entrance leading direct to his pen. He came, a magnificent animal, rushing in like a wind, and engaging all that he saw. He would rush at the matadors and banderillas who were on foot, but as soon as the banner would be placed over his eyes the bull would hesitate and stop. After about fifteen minutes of this came the thrashing of the banderillas. A matador is the man who kills the bull with the sword. A banderillo is the one who thrusts the banderillas. A banderillo is a wire about two feet long; on the end is a very sharp barbed point. The wire is covered its entire length with colored paper ribbons. The banderillo must stand in front of the bull, without flag or cloak. He waits for the attack. The bull, maddened at his audacity, rushes at him in full speed, the man steps out of his way, and skillfully thrusts the banderilla in his shoulder as he passes by. This maddens the bull, and in a short time he rushes at every one in the ring with savage

fierceness, but they all manage to escape the tips of his horns. After about fifteen minutes of this the matador advances with a bright red cloak and a sword three feet in length. He catches the eye of the bull and prepares to make the fatal thrust. When the bull advances on him he plunges the sword into its left between the shoulders. The bull rushed madly around the circle with the sword in its body. The matador, after several attempts, extricated the sword and prepared for another thrust. This time it went to the left in the bull's neck. This seemed to stagger the bull a little, yet he kept trying to gore his antagonists. The matador took a dirk and stabbed the bull a dozen times in the back of the head, causing the blood to flow from his neck, nose and mouth. After much suffering, the bull rolled over in a death struggle and while dying was dragged out of the arena. Altogether it was a most horrible, bloody and cruel sport. One of any decency at all never wants to see it again.

AN UNIQUE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Mrs. King About to Make a Fortune Out of an Invention.

Mrs. Meta Lewis King received a unique Christmas present from her husband.

It was an invention which promises to make Mrs. King a good deal of money—in brief a portable balcony which may be applied to any window in one minute, and will support the weight of seven men. It sells for \$5 and is so simple, light and compact that when taken to pieces it may be stowed in a closet like a light folding chess table, without taking up more room than an overcoat.

The balcony consists simply of two wooden bars placed across the window frame, one inside and the other outside the room, and drawn together against the frame by two screw clamps laid across the bars and projecting through the window. The ends of the clamps have iron straps bent so as to hook round the bars and draw them together by the turning of the screw. This binds the bars against the window frame and makes it impossible for them to slip up or down.

The ends of the clamps entering outside the window form supports for the floor of the balcony. The sides and ends of the balcony are formed of heavy wire net work about two feet high, and are attached to the floor by hinges. When the balcony is removed the sides and ends are unhooked and folded flat on the floor, which is then removed. All that remains to be done is to unscrew the clamps and remove them with the two bars.

Mrs. King has applied for a patent, and will push the sale of the balcony. She is having them manufactured by Brown & King, at 17 South Broad street, where they may be seen attached to the windows of the store.

The balcony was attached to the windows of the Fulton cotton mills, and Mr. Jacob Elms says of the trial:

"We have used the balcony in the mill for several months, and having tested it from our windows by the unit weight of seven men weighing 1,675 pounds (two find it quickly applied, perfectly safe, with ample strength."

Mr. King first designed the balcony to be used in cleaning windows or paintings, but its strength and cheapness make it even more available for household comfort. A young man renting a room for five dollars can get a balcony where he can sit and smoke on a warm evening, and when he moves his quarters he can take his balcony with him.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 115 Wall Street, New York. At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Wylie & Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

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AN UNIQUE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Mrs. King About to Make a Fortune Out of an Invention.

Mrs. Meta Lewis King received a unique Christmas present from her husband.

It was an invention which promises to make Mrs. King a good deal of money—in brief a portable balcony which may be applied to any window in one minute, and will support the weight of seven men. It sells for \$5 and is so simple, light and compact that when taken to pieces it may be stowed in a closet like a light folding chess table, without taking up more room than an overcoat.

The balcony consists simply of two wooden bars placed across the window frame, one inside and the other outside the room, and drawn together against the frame by two screw clamps laid across the bars and projecting through the window. The ends of the clamps have iron straps bent so as to hook round the bars and draw them together by the turning of the screw. This binds the bars against the window frame and makes it impossible for them to slip up or down.

The ends of the clamps entering outside the window form supports for the floor of the balcony. The sides and ends of the balcony are formed of heavy wire net work about two feet high, and are attached to the floor by hinges. When the balcony is removed the sides and ends are unhooked and folded flat on the floor, which is then removed. All that remains to be done is to unscrew the clamps and remove them with the two bars.

Mrs. King has applied for a patent, and will push the sale of the balcony. She is having them manufactured by Brown & King, at 17 South Broad street, where they may be seen attached to the windows of the store.

The balcony was attached to the windows of the Fulton cotton mills, and Mr. Jacob Elms says of the trial:

"We have used the balcony in the mill for several months, and having tested it from our windows by the

IMPORTERS.

DRY GOODS!

STOCK FULL.

PARIS STYLES

A SPECIALTY.

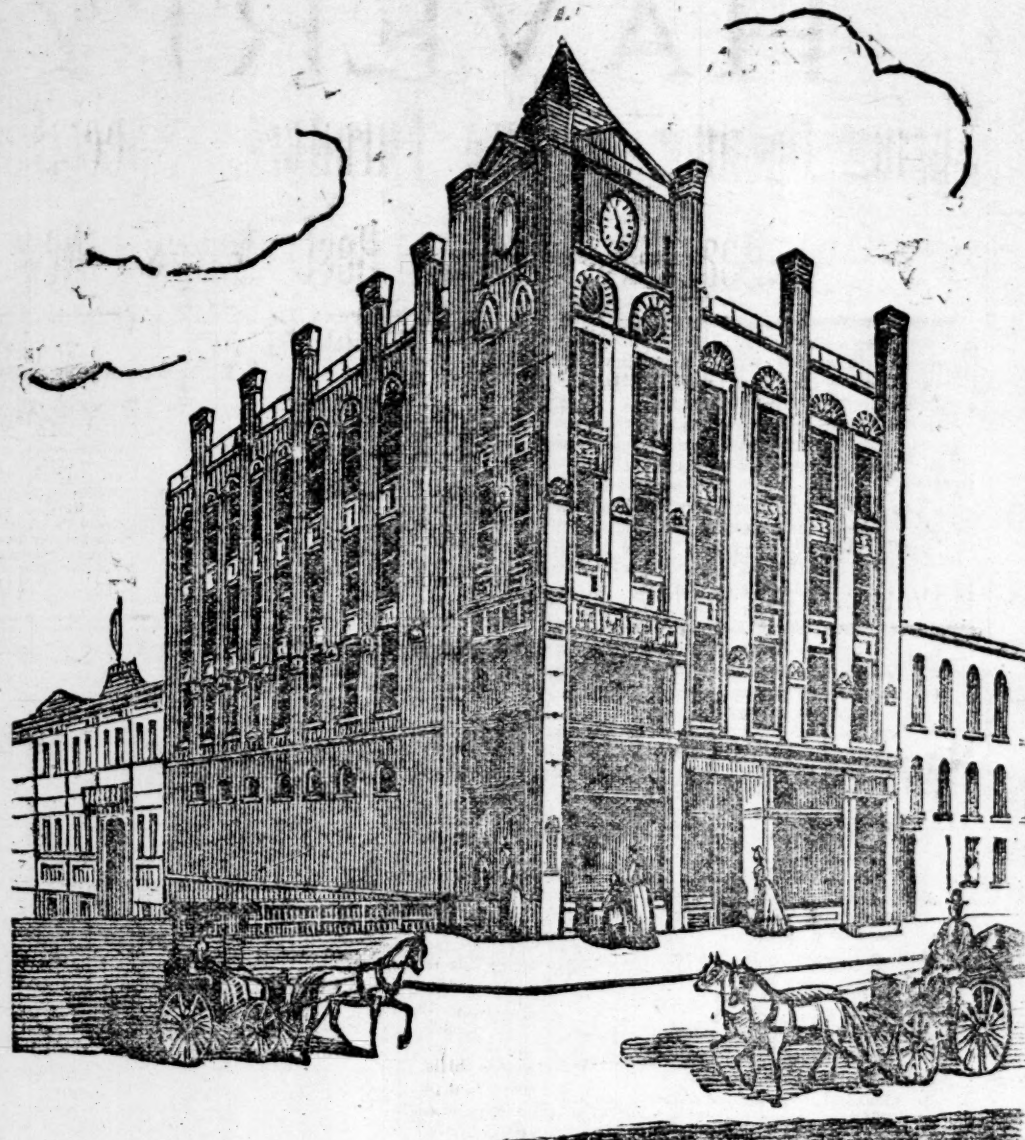
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

PRICES AND QUALITY

GUARANTEED

IN

EVERY DEPARTMENT!



CARPETINGS!

COMPLETE

STOCK NOW IN

DON'T FORGET

THAT PRICES AND QUALITY

ARE

GUARANTEED

SEE AND PRICE

WITH US BEFORE

PLACING

YOUR ORDERS!

THEIR NAMES

TWO WIVES WHO CLAIM

HUSBAND.

STRANGE CAREER OF

A Man Who Will Marry a Second

First Wife & Still Living Can

Believe Marriage a Failure

Dennis May Think So if a

Proven Against Him.

"This is Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. I

"Who?" asked two ladies at

"Mrs. Dennis," repeated Ca

The two ladies looked in

silence was embarrassing.

"Yes," said Captain Couch,

two ladies to be together and

matter. Now between you it

which wife Mr. Dennis belong

"It is my husband," said the

"Why, we have been married

years."

"Who are you?"

"I am Mrs. Dennis."

"So am I."

There was another embarr

and again the silence was br

"Is that your child?"

"Yes, sir."

The child referred to was a b

months old, lying upon the be

The little scene just describ

terday afternoon at 200 Luckie

little cottage, the home of Mrs.

her daughter, Mrs. Alexander.

A few minutes before Captain

Wright had entered the room with

Mrs. Dennis, the young mother of

months old child was sitting in the

the baby in her arms. Three or

neighbor children were in the ro

Edwards, the grandmother of

in no case.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE

In the course of conversation

adies was told one of the m

stories that ever came to light i

The facts are these:

About eight years ago, in

Evansville, Ind., was married to

Dennis. Dennis had lived in A

he and has a number of relat

now. Miss Allen came from C

The couple lived together in

at the first of April, 1888.

At that time Dennis suddenl

from Atlanta. Two children l

to them, but only one was livi

Dennis deserted his Atlanta w

THE SECOND MARRIAGE

From Atlanta Dennis went to

and on the 15th of March he

married Miss Ida Edwards, of

Dennis moved across the river to

worked there in a cotton factor

was also a factory employe.

About six months ago the

heard of her husband being in

and also that her husband is

here. She went to Augusta, a

one day in finding him at work

They sat down and quietly t

airs. The husband inquired a

relatives and acquaintances, and

questions told of his going to

to them that Augusta.

"I heard that you had married

marked the first wife.

"No," he said, "I've never m

always intended going back

could save some money."

He finally convinced his wife that

round for her suspicious, but re

Atlanta with her.

"So the Atlanta wife came back

While Dennis was talking to

the Augusta factory, they se

standing within a few feet of

them curiously. After the w

way the second wife asked Den

"It's a woman I used to live

Dennis. "She has troubled me

life."

BACK TO ATLANTA.

For several weeks after this

with the second wife in Augu

stayed with her to Atlanta. He

er here until about three weeks

suddenly disappeared from her

On the same day that he left h

her child Dennis appeared in

his first wife, who was still livi

and who had, until then, been

husband's presence in Atlanta.

Since then Dennis has, it is ch

LIVING WITH THE FIRST W

He stated to her that he had ju

Augusta, and had come home to

The second wife supposed that

and went back to Augusta with

deserting her, and wrote son

Augusta inquiring about him.

Four or five days ago City W

enter received a call from Mr

emphatically of Mrs. Dennis Num

have called upon you for hel

daughter, and little grandch

three months old. My daug

has deserted her and she

AN INVESTIGATION.

The warden proceeded to invest

he was as good as his word.

He called at the house and lea

ed a name and the circumstance

ally he stumbled upon the d

re was another wife in the

SOURCE OF THE RIVER.

AN OLD TIME LANDMARK OF GEOR

GIAS BOUNDARIES.

Alberberry Spring Was Once the Corner of the State of Georgia When It Was Called the Margravate of Azilia—Sir Robert Montgomery's Utopian Dream of a Principality.

Historic Whitehall!

There is no street in Atlanta that surpasses

it in historical interest.

Years and years ago when Mr. Peters's stage

line ran up to the Macon and Atlanta depot,

the road neandered around to the old hotel

that stood near where Colonel Adair's office is

now located in the Kimball house block.

To get out from there on its route westward

the road had to be cut so as to avoid a nasty

little spring marsh, where there stood a large

alderberry bush, and from whence flowed Jay-

bird and Joyce branches. That is why White-

hall is so crooked.

At the foot of that old alderberry cozed a

spring of sweet, pure water, and that spring

was remarkable for one thing.

THE HEAD OF THE ATLANTA.

It was the head of the Atlanta.

That is, it was the head of that branch of

the great black river that possessed a peculiar

interest.

Back in the spring of 1717, an English gen-

tleman, Sir Robert Montgomery, had crossed

the Savannah river and feasted his eyes on the

glories of the beautiful regions that lay be-

yond. So enchanted was he with the prospect

that he made up his mind to become the lord

of this new land.

He applied to the lords, proprietors of the

Carolina, and obtained a patent to all the

lands lying between the Savannah and the

Altamaha rivers. The people were entirely

ignorant of the geography of the country then,

and the lords proprietors imagined that the

Altamaha and the Savannah both flowed near-

ly due east into the Atlantic ocean. This was

why they located the boundaries as they did.

THE MOUTH OF THE ATLANTA RIVER.

"From the mouth of the Altamaha river to

the source of its southwestern branch," read

the patent; and that is why the old spring is

of such historical interest.

It was the northwestern corner of "The

Margravate of Azilia," as Sir Robert proposed

to name his new county, and he was to be

Margrave.

In his description of the country, he

states that it is an Eden in the

way of soil and climate; and

calls attention to the striking fact that it is

in the same latitude as Palestine.

Sir Robert obtained the sanction of royalty

to his scheme, and also his plan for getting

shareholders in the land, which was to estab-

lish a great lottery in Edinburgh, of over so

many thousand shares. When these shares

should all be taken he would enter into the

active development of the country.

He went still further and generously agreed

to share the gains of his new country with the

crowd.

DIVIDING THE SOIL.

He proposed, after three years' settlement,

to pay a tax of one penny per acre, or, at least

to require the settlers to pay it, as a land tax.

Then he agreed to give one third of all the gold

and silver and royal metals to the crown.

And, by the way, the Spanish prospectors

were then delving among the rocky ridges and

mountain streams of north Georgia in

search of gold and silver and precious

stones; and that accounts for

many of the abandoned mines that puzzle the

modern mountaineers so much.

They are memories of the Spaniards' dream

of gold.

Sir Robert's ideas were Utopian, and his

and his patent lapsed by limitation. People

in Edinburgh—the thrifty Scots—were slow to

invest in a scheme so visionary.

General Oglethorpe came along with his

great generous heart; and conceived the plan

of establishing a colony where the poor could

have a show big.

IMPERISHABLE IDEAS.

Georgia was settled by poor folk.

Their descendants have inherited the im-

perishability of their ancestry.

It was to be anti-rum and anti-slavery.

Neither of these conceptions were fully real-

ized in the time of the founder; but both have

been almost realized since he passed away.

Ideas are imperishable.

Oglethorpe lived to see what no other Eng-

lishman ever witnessed. At the great age

of ninety years he enjoyed the peculiar satis-

faction of shaking hands with Mr. John Ad-

ams, minister to England from the United

States of America. Of these thirteen states

Georgia was one.

And the lustre of none of the other twelve

stars outshone that of the empire state in the

escutcheon of the young nation.

How different was the fate of this great

benefactor from that of Cortez and Pizarro,

and even the great discoverer, Christopher

Columbus.

HOW THE RIVERS RUN.

But to get back home.

From the old spring that bubbled up right

close by the spot where so many people grow

old while waiting for the trains to pass, the

little stream wound in and out among the

glens and marshy brakes until it mingled its

crystal waters with those of South river.

This river flowed down through the hills of

the mid-country and in what is now Jasper

county, met the Yellow and Alcovy rivers, and

the three made the big Ocmulgee.

This river went tumbling down over the

cascaes of the Piedmont escarpment until it

struck the monotonous waste of interminable

pine barrens at Coweta Town, where the em-

peror of all the Creeks resided, and where

Mary Musgrove, last queen of that mighty

nation, was born. At what was long known

as Fort George, the first English settlement

in Georgia, it united with the Ocmulgee, and

BAPTIST

... on the

letta street. ff fro



SERMON THAT IS DRAWN FROM
TWO LIVES.

ed in the basement with his one attend-
the flowers in the garden bloomed all
ed. They were never plucked and
way—they bloomed, withered and died

**SOME WOMEN TELL WHAT THEY
WILL GIVE UP.**

Robert M. Black, of Sylvania, son of late Congressman Black, after spending a week in the city, the guest of Master Neal Keely, left today for Sewanee, Tenn.

A Sensational Story From the Dumping Ground.

here at any price.

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN THE HAMILTON CASE

it! English brussels
80 cents yard.

T M D

Whitehall St.

